The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT. BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 294. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Dec. 12th	Persia	8000	....	....
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1915. 2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th "	India	8000	....	....
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	....
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada.	3785	29th. Nov.	11th. Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno.	6265	13th. Dec.	24th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	15th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
Tsushima Maru	E. Coubes	6712	17th. Dec.	28th. Dec.
Hayashika Maru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agents.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1914.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S S Flaminian	3,500	23rd Dec

This steamer is a B Class steamer but carries both surgeon and stewardess. The fare to Liverpool is 473 single and 726 return Marseilles 451 single and 682 return.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	....	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	1st May	....

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	801	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	909	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

48, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

DWARKA, 1,695 Thurs. 10th Dec.
LHASA, 2,134, 11th December, *Direct.
DUMRA, 1,695 Mon. 14th Dec. 11a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 10th calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bander Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit & Mahomerah.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PURNEA," 3,306 tons, on or about 11th December, calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 17th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

10th December 1914.

CHRISTMAS 1914

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 294

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	.. ..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia" ..	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6,868	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6,388	.. ..	11th April.1915
S .. "Circassia" ..	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R.26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	440	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

"Little presents maintain friendship."

GOOD DESIGN
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD WORKMANSHIP

make a valuable combination in any article worth giving as a Christmas or New Year Gift. We offer HIGH QUALITY at a low price rather than QUANTITY at lower price.

YULE-TIDE GIFTS

FINE JEWELLERY,
RELIABLE CLOCKS,
RELIABLE WATCHES,
WATCH BRACELETS,
FANCIES IN SILVER,
KNICK-KNACKS,
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
POCKET CAMERAS,
PIANOS AND MUSIC.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	New York	
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Dry. Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 3050

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80. Esplanade Road. 882.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Our bed rooms are situated adjoining private sitting rooms and not behind them. We have specially built them as such for free light and air. They are paved with Marseilles tile floor. Trial solicited. 4488

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' TRAINING. Students having University qualifications and Accountants attached to Commercial Firms and Companies are admitted. Term from January next. For Particulars of Fees &c. Apply to The COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD., 53, Medows St., Fort, Bombay 4653

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER will attend gentlemen at their residence by appointment. Telephone 2704 or by letter. H. GIAMCOMO, 58 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Charge annas twelve. 3079

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, by well educated Italian in any capacity. Sound knowledge of export and import, and general office routine, willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to "M. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

WANTED.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS (bed room and sitting room) with use of bath room on ground floor in Fort. Private entrance preferred. Reply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

FURNITURE ON HIRE.—Up-to-date and smartly designed furniture for four bedrooms, dining and drawing room, including crockery.. Rs. 100 per mensem. Even one or two rooms furnished at reduced rates. Apply to Box No. 1058 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4596

WANTED SERVICE by well educated Bengali as manager of Zamindari and landed properties in any part of India. Possessed of long experience in the line and expert knowledge of litigation. At present in the employment of a nobleman. Apply to "LAND MANAGER" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.—There is a vacancy in the chemical laboratory for one RESEARCH ASSISTANT in agricultural chemistry. Stipend Rs. 70-7-140 with free quarters. Candidates must be graduates in Science of some Indian University and preference will be given to one with post graduate laboratory experience.
Applications accompanied by not more than three testimonials should be submitted to the Professor of Chemistry at once.
(Sd.) J. H. BARNES,
Principal and Professor of Chemistry,
Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur. 4680

WANTED TEACHERS FOR G. I. P. RAILWAY SCHOOLS:—
From 1st April, 1915.—HEAD MASTER for Middle School at Bina, must be a European and a graduate of an English University with experience in India and possess a Teacher's certificate as required by the Govt. Educational Code. Maximum salary Rs. 300 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters.
From January, 1915.—Trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS, also trained ASSISTANT MISTRESS who have passed a high school or equivalent examination for the Middle School at Jhansi. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 with free quarters.
4 Trained ASSISTANT MISTRESSES for primary and Middle Schools at Bombay, Bhusawal and Igatpuri. Maximum salary Rs. 60 and Rs. 70 with free quarters.
Apply with copies of certificates, full particulars of qualifications and religious denomination and references as to character to THE SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. 3092.

WANTED.

WANTED COAL BROKER having good connections. Apply to Box No. 1018, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1081

WANTED immediately an energetic and sober Runner to board steamers on arrival. Apply to Box No. 1080, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2684

WANTED by January 1st middle aged experienced Nurse (English preferred). Boy five years old and Baby three months. Good temper. Wages Rs. 30 p. m. Apply to Mrs. HEATH, Belgaum. 4646.

WANTED immediately thoroughly competent PORTUGUESE AND ENGLISH KNOWING CLERKS and ACCOUNTANT also SHORTHAND TYPIST and MINES FOREMAN. Security for honest and faithful services indispensable. PESTONJI S. HORMUSJI, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 4688

WANTED for a Mill in the Mofussil a COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER. Only experts in heavy sizing and proper setting of looms need apply stating their terms, qualifications and other particulars to "TEXTILE." Advt.. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4682

WANTED RAJPUT, MAHOMEDAN or MAHRATTA candidates for posts of Fouzdars in a Native State in Kathiawar. Those having experience of police work and knowledge of English need only apply to Box No. 1079 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4679

WANTED.—Three first class ELECTRICAL WIRING MISTRIES for up-country. Only capable and responsible men need apply.
NELSON & Co.,
Electrical & M Engineers.
468 Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED SECRETARY, Parsi, smart, experienced, with knowledge of law preferred. to efficiently manage large estates. Pay according to qualifications, 3 years agreement. Apply stating age, pay expected, and full particulars and testimonials to Box No. 1071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4638

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a VIS-A-VIS with spider wheels in good condition. Apply to Box No. 558 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

FOR SALE a BAY WALER MARE (aged) well-bred, steady and fast, free from all vices and believed absolutely sound. Price Rs. 350 only, or reasonable offer. Can be seen at any time by arrangement with
THE MANAGER,
WELLINGTON MEWS,
Bombay.
4668.

TO BE LET.

EXCELLENT accommodation for respectable childless young couple. Bungalow, finest position Cumballa Hill, special facilities. Apply Post Box 233. 4676

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.
A few single rooms are now available.
Terms from Rs. 150 per month.
SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.
Telephone No. 2550. 416

TO BE LET—From 1st January, the ground floor of "THE CABINS" in middle Colaba facing the harbour, with Electric lights and fans. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 4671

TO BE LET—From 1st February, first class offices on the first floor of a house in Esplanade Road, with Electric lights and fans. Floor area nearly 4,700 square feet. For rent and other particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 4671

NOTICES.

NOTICE

AN AUCTION will be held at 2 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1914 in the Office of the Harraji Committee (Kothi-Office) at Baroda for the purchase of the undernoted articles of the Dress, for the Cavalry Regiments of the State. Persons wishing to bid at the Auction, should, therefore, attend at the time and place mentioned above, personally or through their Agents, Attorneys, etc.
1166 Khaki Blouses.
1166 Khaki Jodhpur Breeches.
1166 Pairs of Full Dress Boots.
N. G. SHINDE, Colonel,
Quarter Master General,
Baroda State Army.
Senapati Office,
Baroda, 7th December, 1914. 3091.

NOTICES.

LOSS OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixfour per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, as detailed below, originally STANDING in the name of R. D. SETHNA, Esq., and now STANDING in the name of ABDULLA JUSUB by whom they have not been endorsed have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietor upon the expiration of three months from the 10th day of December, 1914. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Improvement Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three months will be considered waived and of no effect.
Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.
(Sd.) ABDULLA JUSUB,
Proprietor of the Lost Debentures.
Countersigned,
C. M. CORREA,
Secretary and Chief Accountant.
Bombay Improvement Trust.
Particulars of Debentures mentioned above:
Year of Loan, 1902.
Value Rs. 5,000 each.
Nos. 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156.
4683

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1914, for the supply of Petty Stores required in connection with original works, special and current repairs to buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, for the official year, ending 31st March, 1916. Tenderers are requested to give their own rates for the articles enumerated in this office blank "Schedule of Rates for materials." Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. The "Schedule of Rates for materials" to be supplied, will be issued on payment of the usual fees, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only), to accompany each tender and this amount should be paid in cash or in Government Promissory Notes. Security deposit of Rs. 3,000 (including the earnest money) three thousand only, will be required from the contractor, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes, whose tender will be accepted. No tenderer will be allowed to tender "above or below par." The rates of each item must be clearly specified in the "Schedule of Rates for materials" and no alteration must be made in the "Schedule of Rates for materials" without the permission of the undersigned.
A. H. WHYTE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1914, 4675

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP. 1915.

To be held on the ground of the Calcutta Cricket Club, commencing Monday, the 18th January, and ending Saturday, the 30th, the Committee reserving to themselves the right to extend the date for the Finals.

SINGLES.

The winner of the Championship will be entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year and in addition will receive a Cup of the value of Rs. 100.
The runner-up will receive a Cup of the value of Rs. 75.
The holder of the Challenge Cup must enter and play through the tournament if he wishes to compete.

DOUBLES.

There will be a Double Championship (entries in pairs) winners of which will each receive a prize of the value of Rs. 100.
The runners-up will each receive a prize of the value of Rs. 50.

MIXED DOUBLES.

There will also be a Mixed Doubles Championship (entries in pairs) winners of which will each receive a prize of the value of Rs. 75.
The runners-up will each receive a prize of the value of Rs. 50.
Matches in the Singles, Doubles, and Mixed Doubles, to be the best of 3 sets, except in the Finals of the Singles and Doubles which will be the best of 5 sets.
Games and sets will be deuce vantage.
Entries accompanied by Entrance Fees, Rs. 10 for the Singles and Rs. 10 each per pair for the Doubles and Mixed Doubles to be sent to the undersigned on or before Monday the 4th January next, after which date no entries will be received.
N. B.—No entry will be received without Entrance Fee.)
F. H. Ayres "Championship" Lawn Tennis Balls will be used throughout the Tournament.
To encourage entries from Up-country players who cannot obtain more than ten days' leave at a time the Committee reserve to themselves the right to exempt such players from having to compete in the preliminary rounds of the Men's Singles and Doubles.
The Committee also reserve to themselves the right to refuse any entry without assigning a reason.
C. CAREY, MORGAN,
For Tennis Sub-Committee,
Calcutta Cricket Club.
1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
Calcutta, 20th November, 1914. 3093

DELHI PROVINCE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the supply of unslaked stone lime for New Capital Works are invited. Amount required up to 60,000 maunds monthly.
Tender Forms and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. Tenders will be received up to noon 21st December, 1914.
Lt. W. LEWIS,
Superintending Engineer,
2nd Circle, Raisina, Delhi. 3090

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that B. N. LANG Esqr. Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Prabhaker Govind Vaidya an Insolvent has with the consent of the Official Liquidator of the BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED contracted for absolute sale to our client Mr. SAKHARAM VISHNU LIMAYE the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien, charge or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at their office at 121 Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay and that after the expiration of such time the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such CLAIM and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground at Chanharvahal Moje Ville Parle Pot Tukdi Bandra Taluka Salsette Tukdi Zillah Thana containing by admeasurement 14 Gunthas paying assessment or Akar Rs. 2-4-6 bearing Survey No. 4 Pot Nos. 1 & 2 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the EAST by lands of Bastiyav Inas Rodrigues and Gaspar Jao Rodrigues on the WEST by the land of Pasku Zune Rodrigues on the NORTH by the land of Dr. Kashinath Narayen Gokhle and on the South by the land of Gabru Bastiyav Miskit Doctor.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Alirad situate at Moje Ville Parle in Pot Tukdi Bandra Taluka Salsette Tukdi Zillah Thana containing by admeasurement 4½ Gunthas paying assessment or Akar 10 annas bearing Survey No. 6 Pot No. 8 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the EAST by land of Survey No. 6 Pot No. 4 on the WEST by land of Survey No. 4 Pot No. 1 belonging to Prabhaker Govind Vaidya on the SOUTH by land of Survey No. 5 Pot No. 1 and on the NORTH by land of Survey No. 14 Pot No. 20.
THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Alivad situate at Moje Ville Parle Pot Tukdi Bandra Taluka Salsette Tukdi Zillah Thana admeasuring 9¼ Gunthas that is 1325 Square yards or thereabouts paying assessment or Akar Rs. 1-15 bearing Survey No. 6 Pot No. 4 and bounded as follows; that is to say on the EAST by land of Survey No. 1 Pot No. 4 on the WEST partly by land of Survey No. 6 Pot No. 4 and partly by land of Survey No. 6 Pot No. 1 on the NORTH by public Road and partly by land of Survey No. 6 Pot No. 4 and on the SOUTH by land partly of Survey No. 6 Pot No. 1 and partly by land of Survey No. 6 Pot No. 4.
Dated this 9th day of December, 1914.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
4689 Attorneys for Purchaser.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Thursday, the 10th December, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1914.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 10th December, 1914, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th November, 1914. 4512

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,820 BAGS RAJAPURI BAVDA JILLA MYROBALANS.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th day of DECEMBER, 1914, sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned places and times by order of Rajeshri Antaji Mahadeo, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pulee and Co., the following:—
In godown, opposite Musjid Railway Station, near Carnac Bunder, at 2 p.m. (S. T.).
About 2,600 bags Rajapuri Bavda Jilla myrobalans.
In godown of Dewji Oobhaiya's House, at Danabunder, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
About 120 bags Rajapuri Bavda Jilla myrobalans.
About 1,100 bags Rajapuri Bavda Jilla myrobalans.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and lots taken delivery of within four days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AT 10 A. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A PAIR OF CHESTNUT STUD-BRED HORSES, LADY'S BUGGY AND MOTOR SHAPED CARRIAGE.
On SUNDAY, the 13th day of DECEMBER, 1914, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. R. SCOTT and Co.'s Stables on Gowalia Tank Road, on account and at the risk of the concerned:—
1 pair of Chest-nut Stud-bred Horses, 6 years old, 14-1, broken to saddle and single and double harness. A very showy and hard-working pair, absolutely sound and free from bad marks, will be sold singly or in pair.
1 Bicycle wheeled Lady's Buggy by Stuart and Son, in very good condition.
1 motor shaped carriage, built by Messrs. C. N. Gujjar, very little used.
The above are on view at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables on Gowalia Tank Road.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.
Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co.. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—
A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.
Two cases looking glass Carnac Bridge to Lahore, Inv. 840, R. R. 3117 of 8-9-13, consigned by Abdul Kadar Mulla Ebrahim to selves, and rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Lahore, Inv. 20, R. R., 53318 of 19-5-14.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 133 BAGS FLOUR, SUGAR, BARLEY AND GRAM.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Agents, the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 3 Shed, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—
Ex. S. S. Grachhus.
133 bags flour, sugar, barley and gram.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th DECEMBER, 1914, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—
A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, files, beam and platform scales, hoop iron, trolly wheels, furniture, glass, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas rope, leather pipes, I. R. cuttings and scrap rubber pipes, canvas, vacuum pipes, zinc lining, clocks, bells, leather belts, copper utensils, brass couplings, hammers, augers' locks, cylinder for Kitson and Washington, lamps, electric regulators, glass globes, switch boards, iron safes, copper scrap, typewriter, motor tyres and tubes, ratchet braces, and sundry other stores, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.
MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PANJRAPOLE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Under instructions from Mr. Samson Ezekiel, the mortgagee, under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of September, 1913, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdul Razak Haji Hasham Haji Ahmed, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m., the following very valuable landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at the Panjrapole Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 222 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2490, New No. 9514, Old Survey No. 1621, New Survey No. 1015 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 and Ward Nos. 6-3-2-1 and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Marwadi Kastur Fatta, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Yacoob Toomekar, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Panjrapole Street.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title, Deeds, &c., apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, solicitors, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, Cook's Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1914.

VED & CO.

34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. VED and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 34 Churchgate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), 2 cases German-make woollen merino shawls, by order of Messrs. Duffern and Co., the following and on account and at the risk of Maduri Ragavaloo Kristiah of Secunderabad.
2 cases Belgian-make checks or cotton troussing, on account and at the risk of Namder Gruffah of Hubli.
30 cases glass sheets, 50 square feet per case, on account and at the risk of Abdul Hosen Hakimjee of Bombay.
The above property will be on view two days before the sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and lots taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.
VED & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 DIAMOND RINGS AND 3 PAIRS DIAMOND EAR-RINGS OF ASSORTED PRICES AND SUITABLE FOR BUYERS.
Under instructions from the office, concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th DECEMBER, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following jewellery such as—
10 diamond rings of assorted prices.
3 pairs diamond ear-rings of assorted prices.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

B. . S. SCHOOL
BYCULLA.
DANC Dec. 11 9-30 p. m.
CONCERT Dec. 12 9 p. m.
in the Boys School.
Novelty program of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC and
A RIPPING REVUE
of Local and Topical characters.
2½ hours of Good Music and KIP-ROARING FUN
IN AID OF
THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN CHURCH DISTRESS FUND
Prices:
DANCE, Gentleman and Lady .. Rs. 1-8
Single Lady .. .. .. Annas. 8
CONCERT, Admission .. .. Re. 1
Gentleman and Lady to Dance and one to concert .. .. Rs. 2.
Mr. ALEX. ASHTON, Hon., Sec.

THE BOM AY GAS CO'S SOCIAL CLUB
GRAND DANCE
Under the distinguished patronage of
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon
IN AID OF
THE WOMEN'S BRANCH
Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund
On Wednesday, 16th December 1914.
At p. m.
AT THE
CLUB GROUND, PAREL
Admission —Gent. Rs. 2 each with 2 Ladies,
Extra Ladies Re. 1 each.

TOWN HALL
ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE;
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BRANCH.
DANCE
In aid of Christmas Tree Fete for Orphan Children.
Friday, 18th. December 1914,
9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Tickets may be had as under :—
Price—Gent and Lady, Rs. 2. Extr Lady, Re. 1.
FORT—Anglo-Indian Empire League Office, Cama Buildings, Medows Street.
PRINCE'S DOCK—Mr. E. C. Jolley, Port Trust.
MAZAGON—J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat
BYCULLA—T. A. G. McDonnell, No. 7, Love Lane
And at the Door.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 180—B26

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Ro d. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

A most Exciting and Thrilling War Drama
That will set your Nerves "A-Tickling."

WHEN LEE SURRENDERS

WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THESE WAR PICTURES.
They give you "The Real Thing"
If you want to get an idea of war in all its terrible actuality—
YOU **MUST** COME AND SEE THIS PICTURE.
It is a Marvel of Realism.
AUGMENTED BY A FULL PROGRAMME, INCLUDING
OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS
Containing the Latest News in Pictures by the Mail.
Also a Remarkable Picture showing
THE KAISER REVIEWING HIS TROOPS
Before the outbreak of the present War.
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.
PRIZE SHOWS SATURDAY & SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-45.

TO-NIGHT! ***TO-NIGHT!!***

Grand Opening Performance
At 9-30 p.m.
PROF. CHATRE'S

NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

GILDER TANK, GRANT ROAD.
Tickets at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
or at the Tent.

K. V CHATRE, Proprietor. K. S. HARDIKAR, Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur	Hongkong
Rangoon	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi.	Seremban (f.m.s.	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Post Box No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Briances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

9, Church Gate Street.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretaries and Treasurers.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Dr. Desai's letter on this subject with amused interest. He is making a hard fight on behalf of those many British-qualified graduates who do not get all the University examinerships, they apply for from year to year. Some of them like Dr. Desai, seem to forget that the claims of those engaged in the work of teaching to be appointed to examine those they teach, are paramount. They are the persons best fitted to appreciate the difficulties of the students and set a uniform standard for their attainment. Therefore, if the gentlemen immediately connected with the staff of the Medical College and hospitals figure in great preponderance among the University examiners it is quite fit and proper.

The members of the Indian Medical Service are all-round men. They represent a service which, in point of efficiency and capability, is second to none. Several of its members have been connected with either the College or the hospitals in one capacity or the other for years and the fact of their being appointed to examine in allied subjects is simply and solely the result of their limited numbers available.

Dr. Desai has a grievance, it appears, against the same examiner being appointed several times in the same subject. I do not see anything wrong in it at all. The older the examiner at his post, the better his experience and there should be less desire to change him. Do Dr. Desai's old patients leave him and go elsewhere, simply because he has treated and perhaps cured them pretty often?

I consider several locally qualified people who are endowed with teaching experience are quite capable examiners and refuse to accept the claims of "the score of graduates of the London University and fellows of the College of Surgeons" *because they hold those degrees.* What constitutes an ideal examiner is hard to define, but it is not the number of letters after his name no matter when acquired. The Syndicate sits to appoint the examiners and it is not in the mouths of the children of disappointment to sit in judgement over its decisions.—Yours, etc.,

PRACTITIONER.

FAULT NOT WITH THE PROFESSORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If your correspondent S. K. D. thinks that an F.R.C.S., or a Graduate of Grant Medical College be appointed an Examiner in Surgery because he is an F.R.C.S. or a graduate, no matter what his branch of teaching or profession is, he is mistaken.

Pure Surgery and Obstetrics are entirely different sciences and I suppose even an ordinary man can distinguish between them. In emergency an Obstetrician may do a surgical operation to save a patient's life, even if that does not belong to his domain; in Bombay Obstetricians do surgical operations, but that an Obstetician who might have left connection with Surgery years ago should come as an Examiner in Surgery to the University of Bombay is tantamount to an insult to the intelligence of Medical students, the Medical College and the teachers. If such a regulation exists—which I doubt, that all examinerships should go by rotation, well and good; it is a regulation and I suppose has to be followed.

Now about the Principal of the Grant College. In the past the Principal used to be a Physician, Surgeon, or an Obstetrician, that is, one who was always in touch with Medical and Clinical progress.

Dr. Hutchinson is an eminent Physiologist, an excellent organiser and disciplinarian, a painstaking teacher and Professor of Physiology; but the fact that he is not allowed to practise either Medicine, Surgery, or Obstetrics (we leave out of count his "Special Consultation Work," which is Vaccine Therapy) makes one think he is not in touch with these sciences. If that is so, that he should guide the destinies of those who are going to practise in future any of these sciences sounds a little anomalous to me. ...

The fault is not with the Professor, he has to go from one place to another and one branch to another, whether he likes it or not. He is paid for it and he has to do it, naturally he has no opportunity of specialising and attaining the real title of Professor. Yours, etc., ...

X. Y. Z

Bombay, Dec. 2. ...

P S.—Why is it that the University has lately stopped giving out the names of the Examiners to the Press? ...

THE CRUX OF THE MATTER.

Sir,—All well-wishers of our University will thank you cordially for allowing in your hospitable columns a frank and free critism of the University's methods of appointing Examiners. There is no doubt that those methods are nothing short of a scandal. But I am afraid your correspondents have overlooked one very important point.

The head and front of the University's offending is not that a Professor of Chemistry is appointed an Examiner in Physics or that a *ci devant* schoolmaster teaching Addison's Essays in the Sixth Form is considered of sufficient qualifications to examine M. A. students in Political Economy (there is a living instance, Sir) or that a briefless Barrister is appointed Examiner in Indian History, or that an Examiner who does not know whether Addison was a Whig or a Tory (another living instance) is appointed to examine students in Eighteenth Century Literature, but that Mr. X is appointed Examiner, simply and purely because he happens to be a friend of one of the members of the Syndicate and the other applicants Messrs. Y, Z and Company, no matter how high their qualifications be, are gently thrown out into the sea. Nay, we are told, these very reserved and grave seniors who assemble once a year for the august business of making appointments of Examiners, do not even look into the merits of the several applicants. If Mr. A. proposes a certain candidate, this is "ipso facto" a proof of the incompetency of the remaining candidates for the post and a formal support by Mr. B. finishes off the business. No wonder many of its best intellects look down on their "Alma Mater" with a feeling of silent contempt. If the University wants to regain that feeling of reverence and affection which in the old days she used to have from her sons, let her revert to her former tradition.—Yours etc.,

M. A.

HOME CINEMATOGRAPHS.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, artists and photographers, of Bombay, have introduced a new pattern cinematograph lantern specially for home and school use and for entertainments upon a moderate scale, as distinguished from those for which the most elaborate cinematograph lanterns are employed. In offering these machines, Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have taken steps to meet what they rightly regard as a vital condition for their ready sale—namely, that unlike other patterns which require special size films, these machines take standard gauge films which can be had on hire at comparatively low cost.

A representative of the "Chronicle" saw the machine at work the other day, and it gives a remarkable steady and brilliant picture. The illuminant in the case of these, machines is a metallic filament lamp worked from a storage battery, and the working requires but the least elementary knowledge. The pictures are of 3 or 4 feet size, and possess the advantage for home and school use that the machine can be stopped and individual pictures examined at leisure with the film stationary. Considering the various advantages commanded by this new pattern, it is moderately priced. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The Paris newspapers state that the Kaiser lately was in the neighbourhood of Arras, expecting to enter the bombarded town. He was able, however, to see his troops decimated and repulsed by the vigorous offensive of the Allies. It will be remembered that the Kaiser visited Nancy to watch his army capture the place. Instead, he saw them driven back.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When, your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. 180—D25

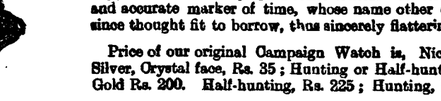
"A Commercial War is Raging" but with all the violent attacks of a multitude of competitors.
Our Cigarettes rule supreme for the last 50 years.

SPECIALITIES

Boris	Large	Per 100	Rs.	2	12
Alpha	,,	,,	,,	3	4
Lady	Medium	,,	,,	3	6
Q. Alexandra	,,	,,	,,	3	8
Connaught	Large	,,	,,	4	8
Star of India		,,	,,	5	8
Dufferin	Extra Large	,,	,,	6	0

FOR LADIES

Russian style	Plain	Per 100	,,	3	4
,,	Gold Tipped	,,	,,	3	12



The finest growths of Macedonian (Turkish) leaf tobaccos are in our possession and regular supplies are coming in freely, hence our usual prices are maintained.

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES.

WAR WATCHES

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, 37-8. Gold, Rs. 170

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, Rs. 37-8. Gold, Rs. 160.

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver, Rs. 40. Gold, Rs. 125.

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs. 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60.

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands,

Rs. 10 extra.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Dec. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 1/8 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	..£101,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	2 13/16+1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6m/st	3 1/8 unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8 "
" " " " 6 "	5 1/8 "
Interest day to day loans	1 1/4+1/8
" 7 day market loans unchanged ..	1 1/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 8th Dec. .

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. 76,000
" Exports to Great Britain	.. 50,000
" " to Continent ..	
Futures at New York March ..	7.41 plus 1.
" " May ..	7.59 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York ..	7.50 ungd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	7 1-8 "
Futures at New Orleans December	7.06 plus 9
" " .. May	7.46—2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 plus 1-4
Demand Bills	..4.87. 1-4uncgd.
Silver Commercial Bars ..	..50 1/4 "

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 8th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	2,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	700
" " Imports	7,791
Tone of Manchester Market.—Fair Trade	
Mid Americans	4.37 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	..6.65—10

New York Official noon call :—
March unquoted
May New 7.60
New Orleans 10 a.m. May New 7.48

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 8th.

Months.	To-day's price
M. J.	4.14+1
J. J.	Nominal
J. A.	4.19 unchgd.
A. S.	Nominal
S.O.	do.
O. N.	4.30+1
N. D.	Nominal
D. J.	do.
J. F.	4.35+1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, December 8th.

Good Bengal M. G.	2.88
F.G. "	3.00
Fine "	3.12
Good M. G. Oomra	3.76
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.00
Good Br a h	3.85
F. G. "	4.00
Fine "	4.15

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, December 8th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.
Nominal since prohibtion of exports.
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.
Nomina since prohibtion Exports.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. no sellers.
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. no sellers.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Business done unchanged.	4 7/6
Linseed Calcutta	46+3d

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	44—3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull unchanged	6-2-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£55 3/8—1/2
Copper Braziers	£72—1/2
Yellow Metal unchanged	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal unchanged	20

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchanged
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta spot afloat nothing offering unchanged 25/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber unchanged 2/9 1/4
Ceylon Rubber 2/0 3/4

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 9th December

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	From	Importer.
1 parcel silver	London	H. Nagindas.
1 " "	"	Hong Kong.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 7th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	31	36,380.
B. B. & C. I. Railway	35	41,441

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet with little doing. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations :—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T.T. ready.	..1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	..1	3 1/8
T.T. forward, Jan. ..	..1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	..1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	..1	4 1/8
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146 1/2

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London was unchanged at 23 1/4. The local market is again easier with a small business doing in ready bars at and about 70-10. Bar gold is quiet.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	10	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..	74	10	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood unchanged and the quotation remained in the vicinity of Rs. 92.

SHARES.

In Mill shares Central were quoted at Rs. 1,735, Colaba at Rs. 1,255, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,345 and Madhavji at Rs. 940.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 365 x.d., and Kohinors to Rs. 660 (cum. div.).

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,570.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,127 1/2 and Preference at Rs. 1,117 1/2.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs 91 and Rs. 92. Deferred shares improved to Rs. 174.

Gujarat Railway shares improved to Rs. 99, Amritsar Patti Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 142 and Central Provinces at Rs. 108 (with the right over the New Issue).

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 207 and Preference at Rs. 171.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 870, and Telephones at Rs. 73. Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares changed hands at Rs. 17/4.

COTTON.

The figures of the 6th Ginners' Report received to-day show 13,066,000 bales ginned up to 30th November, against 12,088,000 bales last year and 12,817,000 in 1911, the big crop year. The quantity ginned since the previous report is 1,446,000 bales, against 1,643,000 last year and 1,504,000 in 1911. This Report is not so bearish as the previous one, but still points to a crop of well over sixteen million bales.

There was again little change in the position of the Home markets, futures being a point o rso up or down, except for December futures in New Orleans which were 9 up.

The local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 174 or good Broach March and Rs. 121 for fully good Bengal January. Covering has continued in the bazaar and export houses have been sellers. A moderate business has been done and the market closes quiet but steady at our quotations.

There is a better enquiry for ready cotton both by exporters and mills and prices are steadier. Old crop is in demand.

Quotatoins :—

Good Broach	Rs. 173 1/2 Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 161 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 157 "
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 155 "
Fien Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 152 "
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 149 "
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 147 "
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 136 "
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 124 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 124 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 125 "
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 120 "

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Khandeish	227 bales.
Barsi, Nagger	98 "
Berar	1,557 "
Central Provinces	1,089 "
Dhollera	100 "
Westerns	210 "
N. W. Provinces	1,852 "
Total	5,133 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—Tone steady.
We quote :—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-3-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-3-0 R.T.

Linseed :—Tone steadier.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 6-15-0 B.T.

Rapeseed :—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat	Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.

Poppyseed :—Tone quiet.
We quote :—

26 Ready	Rs. 7-12-0 B.T.

Castorseed :—Tone quiet.

Ready	Rs. 5-14-0 R.T.

Tilseed :—Tone quiet.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 38-0-0
Mimbara Ready	Rs. 40-0-0

Cottonseed :—Tone quiet.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-0 B.T.

Mowraseed :—Tone firm.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 4-4-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	5,133 Bales.
Wheat	6,653 Cwts
Linseed	55 "
Rape, Rai etc.	37 "
Gingellyseed	2,515 "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	1,873 "
Castorseed	769 "
Rice	79,405 "
Myrabolams	1,372 "
Cottonseed	4,264 "
Mowraseed	136 "
Gram	874 "
Jowar	1,729 "
Maize	167 "
Barley	107 "

CALCUTTA TRADE.

THE JUTE AND GUNNY MARKETS.

"The Statesman," in its weekly review of Calcutta trade, says:

There is not much change in the position in any of the Calcutta markets, the volume of business transacted is still comparatively reduced and on a lower scale than usual for the time of year. Although there has been a slightly steadier tone in the market for jute, prices are abnormally low, whether raw jute is selling below the cost of production is a disputed point as is also the extent to which distress prevails among the ryots in the jute districts. Private information and the hardships of individual cases tend to shew that there is a certain amount of distress. The effect that the low prices are likely to have upon next year's sowings is another point which is being kept in view and which is probably influencing the mills to lay in as much of the raw material as they can afford to handle, and arrange to finance.

The gunny market has not been characterised by any special activity. Prices have as a rule been fairly well maintained and Mills are said to be well sold. The country demand for heavy goods has been less pronounced and Hessians are dull owing to buyers' limits being lower than Mills' ideas of value. The dullness of the market is also attributed in some quarters to the absence of speculative buying, and as soon as the speculative element enters the market a change for the better may be looked for.

The bright spot in the horizon is to be seen in the Tea trade. Both in Mincing Lane and in Mission Row there is a strong market with a good demand, prices shewing an upward tendency. The position has been strengthened by the re-entry into the market of Russian buyers who have evidently arranged to finance their requirements, a matter which was understood to present some difficulty. The improvement that has taken place in the market followed the increase in the duty on Tea and the Chancellor of the Exchequer may perhaps now be regretting that he was satisfied with an eight-penny duty.

It has been decided to re-open the Calcutta Stock Exchange on January 4th, 1915, if nothing unforeseen occurs in the interim. Now that confidence appears to have been restored in the bazar it is thought that this step may be safely taken, since there is a certain amount of business in stocks and shares offering on investment account which the absence of a free market tends to curtail.

The Bank rate remains at 6 per cent. There is very little demand for money. Government Paper three and a-half per cent. is unchanged at about 90-8 with a very limited business passing daily.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee are completing a scheme for presentation of tea to the military hospitals of the Allies outside the United Kingdom. The Committee are now in communication with the Indian military authorities.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. 180—6.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 9.

The weather has been dry everywhere except for a few falls in the west coast of the Peninsula. The temperature remains low over north-west India.

Forecast :—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th December 1914 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab but has risen and is now normal in the south-west Punjab; night temperature is also in defect in the east Punjab but has become normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has fallen and is now normal at Allahabad and Cawnpore and in defect elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in defect except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally in defect in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern and north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the South Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.54in. and Karwar 1.97in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Night temperature continues normal at Bombay and in excess elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the nearly general and moderate to heavy rain in the south Konkan. Rainfall has decreased considerably in Malabar, Cochin being the only station reporting precipitation of importance, while in south-east Madras it has ceased. The slightly unsettled conditions off Malabar appear to have shifted northwards. Temperature is generally in defect to the west of a line joining Veraval and Jhansi with the exception of the western half of the Punjab. It continues to rise in Baluchistan.

Some showers may occur in the Konkan and possibly in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of December, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire ..	73.8	58.8	81	0.23	3.51	..
Do. (8th ..	81.5	67.8	28	..	0.25	1.32
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	—0.39
Muskat ..	82.4	70 4	56	..	1.74	1.19
Do. (8th) ..						
PUNJAB—	73.3	48.5	72	..	0.3	0.18
Multan ..	64.4	37.7	92	..	4.14	3.79
Rawalpindi ; ..	66.2	39.4	90	..	1.07	0.97
Lahore ..	68.3	31 9	78	..	0.02	..
Sirsa ..	69.7	41.5	80	..	0.29	0.01
Ambala ..	65.8	44.6	60	..	0.32	0.21
Delhi ..						
UNITED PROVINCES—	69.5	44.9	60	..	0	—0.10
Agra ..	72.1	42.4	72	..	0.04	—0.17
Mainpuri. ..	74.3	43.0	57	..	0	—0.17
Jhansi ..	75.0	47.9	67	..	0	—0 37
Cawnpore ..	77.6	50.9	68	..	0	—0.34
Allahabad ..						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA ;	72.1	40.8	63	..	0.52	0.43
Jacobad ..	76.7	50.8	61	..	0.02	—0.03
Karachi ..	69.0	48.2	51	..	0.44	—0.23
Ajmer ..	72 2	42.1	29	..	0.12	—0.06
Jalpore ..	75.1	51.4	44	..	0.28	0.22
Kotah ..						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA	74.0	46 0	32	..	0.16	0.06
WEST—	76.8	58.2	34	..	0.04	0.09
Bhuj ..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Dwarka ..	86.6	62.8	..	..	0.21	—0.03
Veraval ..	85.0	52.8	46	..	0	—0.20
Rajkot ..	88.1	58.7	69	..	0.70	0.67
Bhavnagar Para ..	84.1	55.7	53	..	0	—0.19
Surat ..	84.0	46.9	50	..	0.05	—0.09
Ahmedabad ..	77.1	48.8	43	..	0.46	0.26
Deesa ..	83.6	51.1	50	..	0.85	0.49
Neemuch ..						
Indore ..						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	80.9	50.5	63	..	0	—0.44
Jubbulpore ..	79.4	56.0	66	..	0.04	—0 88
Saugor ..	81.1	54.4	61	..	1.34	0.89
Hoshangabad ..	88.5	53.7	47	..	0.20	—0.24
Khandwa ..	88.9	56.0	46	..	0	—0.45
Akola ..	85.8	57.7	50	..	0.01	—0.53
Amra oti ..	83.8	52.6	69	..	0.06	—0.66
Nagpur ..	84.5	51.0	73	..	0	—0.77
Chanda ..	81.9	54 6	65	..	0	—0.46
Raipur ..						
KONKAN—	86.9	72.5	77	..	0.18	—0.20
Bombay ..	91.9	73.5	65	..	0.01	—0.46
Ratnagiri ..	86 8	74.4	98	0.54	0.97	—0 04
Mormugao ..	87.5	73.0	93	1,97	3.62	2 91
Karwar ..						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	90 0	51.1	66	..	1.78	1.37
Malegaon ..	84.8	55.2	42	..	1.65	0 98
Ahmednagar ..	86 4	56.7	73	..	0.55	—0 32
Poona ..	85.8	60.6	57	..	1.80	0.79
Sholapur ..	81 5	62.8	63	..	2.33	1.36
Bijapur ..	81.1	62 8	71	..	1.18	—0.39
Belgaum ..	85.7	54 2	47	..	0.66	0.05
Aurangabad ..	84 2	54.9	74	..	0.08	—0.55
Nyzamabad (Indur). ..	83.2	61.7	82	..	0	—0.98
Hyderabad ..						
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	87.2	75.0	76	..	2.82	—0.11
Mangalore ..	84 8	75.6	91	0.02	1.37	—0.68
Calicut ..	87.6	74 7	84	0.31	11 05	4 01
Cochin ..	82 6	73.2	99	0.34	13.53	—0.39
Colombo ..						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	85.1	67.2	68	..	0.66	—4.84
Masilipatam ..	90.5	66 5	63	..	2.11	0.04
Bellary ..	87.4	69 5	73	..	2.59	—1.02
Guddapah ..	85.4	72.6	84	..	14.80	0.23
Madras ..	82 1	61.3	71	..	1.48	—1.51
Bangalore ..	84 2	68 5	84	..	2.86	—0.71
Coimbator ..	85.2	71 2	76	..	4.79	—0.85
Trichinopoly ..	86 4	72.9	83	..	15.52	—3.56
Negapatam ..						

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 8th December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2, p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.865 Inches
Temperature of Air	78.5 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.0 "
Dew Point	69 2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.737 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could—0)	3.2
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9 "
Minimum do. do.	70.5 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	N,ENE,WNW,N NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	121 miles.

Owing to the dearth of matches a public subscription has been opened in Berlin to supply German soldiers at the front with tinder and flint for lighting their pipes.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. 180—C10

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 9th December 1914, was 30.114 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Nil	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Nil
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	9	m 3 19	57 2	9	m 9 34	20 0
		3 33a	21 6		9 1a	18 11
TH	10	m 4 7	26 9	10	m 10 41	19 7
		4 47a	24 6		10 9a	19 10
F.	11	m 5 1	26 5	11	m 11 57	18 9
		5 6a	24 11		11 33a	20 6
S.	12	m 6 1	26 3	12	0 54a	17 8
		7 26a	25 10			
SUN	13	m 7 4	26 4	13	1 9	21 8
		8 41a	26 1		1 46a	16 8
M.	14	m 8 8	26 6	14	m 2 22	20 6
		9 40a	28 4		2 36a	15 5
TU.	15	m 9 6	26 9	15	m 8 22	20 1
		10 30a	29 5		3 25a	14 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 9 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 10 (Thursday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 11 (Friday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 12 (Saturday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 13 (Sunday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 14 (Monday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 4m.
" 15 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 4m.	" 6h. 4m.

CONGESTION IN CHURCHGATE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Anent your interesting leader "After Fifty Years" in Friday's *Chronicle*, may I seek the hospitality of your columns to throw out a few suggestions for the improvement of the locality round about Churchgate Street, both from the utilitarian and aesthetic points of view.

You quite truly say that it remains to be seen that the scheme, proposed by the Municipal executive, would eventually cost next to nothing. To be candid, one is rather sceptic regarding the estimates made by them. Just recently we had a very glaring instance of the cost exceeding the estimate by more than 100 per cent. in connection with the Ghatkopar Reservoir. It is high time that these gentlemen should be once for all impressed with the fact that the Municipal coffers are not inexhaustible like the proverbial purse of Fortunatus. No one denies that the congestion in Churchgate Street is an undoubted evil and I quite agree with you that it requires to be removed at the moderately reasonable cost. But we must bear in mind that the end in view is primarily to remove the congestion, and the widening of the street is the only means proposed for that end. But this congestion can be removed also by deviating the traffic in the other direction, which can be accomplished by widening and straightening Armenian Lane in continuation of Bruce Lane to Esplanade Road. As the former is only a bye-lane, the cost of acquiring buildings will be necessarily not so exhorbitant as in Churchgate Street, and throughout the south side of Bruce Lane, there is already open space. Besides just at the place where these two streets meet, there are two houses already destroyed by fire. Nature seems to have helped us in this direction. In case this suggestion is taken up, Churchgate Street will be naturally relieved of all the traffic that runs to Apollo Street. If thus the end in view can be compassed at a lesser cost with certainty, I do not see any reason whw the Municipal Corporation should consent to risk a large amount on a rather speculative scheme, the estimate of which is only hypothetical.

I would further ask your permission to throw out a few suggestions of an utilitarian and aesthetic nature. It cannot be denied that the slaughter of the beautiful palm trees round the Floral Fountain was undoubtedly a mistake, but fortunately, I think, it is not irretrievable. They were planted in such a way that they in no way obstructed the architectural beauty of the fountain, but rather enhanced it. All these can be very easily restored by the simple expedient of replacing the tram-line on the west of the fountain forming a loop, and replanting the trees. This alteration will, besides greatly facilitate the traffic in this busy locality. The corner between the fountain and Ismail Building is always very congested in the morning and evening. Carriages, motors and trams all naturally converge there, creating a good deal of confusion. If the tram-line are shifted to the west of the fountain as suggested the traffic can be greatly relieved.

The Elphinstone Circle Garden seems not to serve any useful purpose aesthetically or otherwise, excepting that it conceals the latrines and forms a rendezvous for the truant office sepoys, idlers and loafers. With its thick foliage, tall trees, prison-like railings, the garden altogether deprives the Circle of its Roman grandeur. I would have it replaced by a well-mown circular lawn, with a fountain in the middle and decorated with two or three trees and the fine statues already lying there. And thus the round open court will present a magnificent site. It will add greatly to the grandeur of the circle with its Roman Buildings and bring the Town Hall with its antique and majestic beauty, with its Doric pillars and pediment, into great prominence and it will look an imposing edifice throughout Churchgate Street up to the Floral Fountain. I do not see any formidable difficulty in bringing about this improvement.—Yours etc.,

A CITIZEN OF NO MEAN CITY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8			
Telena	White	Rangoon	Nov. 21
Dec. 9.			
Nubia	Garwood	Shanghai	Nov. 17
Hokkai Maru	Okamura	Moji	Oct. 7
Lhasa	Rouse	Karachi	Dec. 7
Kowe it	Wilson	Jedah	Nov. 26

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 9.

Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta	
Teckaka Maru	Meyzski	Post Said	
Kinross	Trebilcock	Lorenzo Marquis	

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S. Dwarka C. R. King Mahomerah

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Telena for Rangoon
" Akbar for Jedah.

S. S. Koweit :—The Bombay Persia Company's steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain F. Wilson arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah which port she left on Nov. 26 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain C. R. King will sail to-day for Mahomerah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hokkai Maru :—The steamer Hokkai Maru 2,830 tons, Captain K. Okamurd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji which port she left on Oct. 7 with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 949 tons, Captain H T. Rouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she left on Dc. 7 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Telena :—The steamer Telena, 3,125 tons, Captain A. White, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon which port she left on Nov. 21 with a cargo of oil.

S. S. Nubia :—The P. & O. Company's steamer Nubia, 3,697 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai which port she left on Nov. 17, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, December 9th, 1914.

Cape Antebes	Lochead	J. Mackintash & Co
Flamanian	Cruickshank	K. Nixon & Co
Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani & Co
Purnea	Smith	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Benguela	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
Ks. Templar	Jones	M. M. & Co
Kirklee	Curri	W. & A. G. & Co
Persia	Hall	P. & O. Co
Queen Maud	Howes	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Clan Ross	Clark	J. F. & Co
Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
Roma	Andrea	Italian Mail

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi	Esmail	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.
Saraswati 443	Noble	B.O. S. N. Co
Netravati 633	Abubaker	
Sabarmati	Babudin	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld

H. W. V. D.

Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Lhasa 950	Penney	M. M. & Co

Offside,

Virawa	Piggott	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldgate	Harrison	K. N. & Co
Amazon	Bessu	
Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co.
Blake	Hill	A. Yule & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Madrid	Dick	K. N. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Castalia	Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Dalemoor	Taylor	
Elsia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor di Dia	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Hatumet	Peters	Muncherjee & Co
Hyuford	Horne	M. M. & C
Hokkai Maru	Okamura	O. S. K. Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Yule & Co
King Edward	Sampson	T. M. & Co
Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Nairu	Lassen	K. N. & Co
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co.
Telena	White	Shaw Wallace & Co
Yorkmoor	Gress	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 9.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 17 bales sheep and goat skins, 30 bales cowhides, R. M. Kooka; 140 bales cowhides, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 22 bales cowhides, 3 bales goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 54 bales sheep and goat skins, 9 bales cowhides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 6 bales woollen carpets King King & Co.; 312 cwts. dry ginger, E. Mohomed; 29 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola.

Cape Antebes (s) 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Son.

Benguela (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, King King & Co.; 101 cwts. gum arabic, R. Damjee & Co.; 140 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jivandas & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flaminian (s) 56 bales hemp, J. Rustomji.

FOR HULL.

Cape Antebes (s) 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Montebello (s) 220 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Elysia (s) 3,999 cwts. teelseed, 1,353 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 775 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo.

Roma (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 16 cwts. animal guts, Ad. Meyer.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru (s) 47 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 800 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. K

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Extraordinary General Meeting, Albert Building Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
Performance in aid of War Relief Fund, Baliwala's Theatre.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

English Mails due, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

Cinema Show in aid of Children's Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 5 p.m.
Dance in aid of Bombay Diocesan Church Distress Fund, B. E. S. School, Byculla 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.

Adjourned meeting, Bombay Corporation.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PANDAY.—On December 9th, at his residence, Neapean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Limji Dinshaw Furdoonji Panday (late of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co.) son-in-law of the late Mr. Bamanji Framji Cama died Wednesday morning. Funeral took place yesterday evening, aged 72 years. Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Dec. 8.

448. "In accodance with Government of India Army Department Notification No. H. 66½ of the 5th August 1914, all members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery are called out for actual military service under the Officer Commanding Harbour Section."

449. Parades.—With reference to above order No. 448 all members (including reservists) of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies B. V. will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p.m. Sharp on Thursday 10th instant; dress plain Clothes.

450. Leave.—All leave to members in India is hereby cancelled, all members on leave of absence must return at once to Bombay and report their arrival at Head Quarters.

451. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps No. 194 Sapper F. G. Wilson E. E. Company, from 1st December 1914:—No. 1679 Gunner C. Coulter, No. 1680 Gr. H. Hoogwerf, No. 1681 Gunner G. J. Henderson, No. 1682 Gr. J. P. Wilkins, No. 1683 Gr. D. Vigor, No. 1684 P. Jones, from 8th December 1914 and posted to "D" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.

452. Promotions Appointment and Transfers.—No. 1035 Bombr. J. W. Hayward to be Corporal. No. 1209-a Bombr. R. S. Jackson to be Bombr. vice Hayward. No. 1618 Gunner F. J. Cowderoy to be a Bombr. vice Jackson dated 9th Dec. 1914. No. 1541 a Bombr. S. J. Stevens transferred from "B" to "A" Sub-Sec.

453. Resignations.—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the Strength from the 1st December 1914. No. 1636 Gr. E. Morrett. No. 1563 Gr. T. J. Carroll, No. 1637 Gr. G. J. W. Baker.

454. Enrolments.—Europeans of British Nationality and of good Physique and character are required for enrolment in the B. V. A. for Actual Military Service in Bombay; Apply personally any time B. V. A. Head Quarters Bazaar Gate Street up to 2 p.m. Saturday next, after which to No. 6 Barrack Block Colaba.

(Sd.) 'R. C. D. GRHAAM, Capt., R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 10.

1003. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending December 12:—

"A" Coy.—Thursday, at 6 p.m., at Headquarters.
"B" Coy.—Thursday, at 7-15 a.m., Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m., at Headquarters on Friday.
Recruits and Reserves. Thursday, at 7-15 a.m.
Khaki Shirts & Shorts & Helmets to be worn at Coy. parades.
"D" Coy.—Thursday, at 7 a.m., at the Govt. Telegraph Office.
"E" Coy.—Signallers. Until further notice, cyclist Signallers will parade on Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
"G" Coy.—Thursday, at 7-30 a.m., at the Bombay Gymkhana.
Recruits and Special Reserve. Friday, at 7-30 a.m., at the Bombay Gymkhana.
Motor Reserve. Thursday at 6 p.m., at Headquarters.
Companies to be instructed in subjects laid down in Schedule of Training for weeks 1 to 7 inclusive.

1005. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Firday 11th inst.—"C" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday, 12th inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday, 13th inst.—"F" Coy. Standard Test.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

1013. Leave.—No. 8245 Vol. D. G. Hill, "B" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 3rd December, 1914 to 3rd January, 1915.

1014. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 8263 Vol. A. E. O. Lucas.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... "A Bunch of Roses" ..... Chapi.
Overture..."Morning Noon and Night"...Suppe.
Valse ..... "Destiny" ..... Baynes.
Selection ..... "Gipsy Love" ..... Lehar.
Serenade ..... "Sizilietta" ..... Von Blon.
Melodies from "Hullo! Ragtime" ..... Hirsch.
Two Step..."Get out and get under"...Abrahams
"Rule Britannia."

LADY WILLINGDON.

Lady Willingdon gave a sitting to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, photographers, yesterday.

NEW HOSPITAL AT BANDRA.

The opening ceremony of the New Hospital and Dispensary at Bandra will be performed by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on Saturday, the 12th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Public are reminded that in consequence of the suspension of the Bombay Aden Sea Post Office, late fee postings are not accepted on board the homeward bound mail steamers.

Late fee postings are now only accepted at the General Post Office, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 1-45 p.m.

LEOPOLD MILLS.

An extraordianry meeting of the shareholders of the Leopold Mills Company, Limited (in liquidation) was held yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. H. R. Greaves, when the meeting resolved to authorise the liquidators to pay a final dividend of Rs. 12 per share and to pay the balance remaining to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company to dispose of the various claims.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

On Tuesday one attack and one death from plague were reported in Bombay City. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 77, as compared with 84 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 85 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday was 2,303., out of which only two, both caught in Mandvi, were found to be plague stricken.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue on Wednesday, touching the death of a Hindu named Narayandas Girdharlal, aged 24 years. The deceased, who was employed in a dairy at Tardeo, purchased half a tola of opium on Saturday last on pretence that it was required for a child. On Tuesday he went to his cousin's shop at Duncan Road in a drowsy condition and after a time became unconscious. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and also from tubercular glands. He died on Tuesday night. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A VICTORIA.

An ayah, named Chimabai, aged about 55, with a boy named James Valladare, aged 3, attempted to cross the road on the Sandhurst Bridge on Tuesday night. A Policeman shouted out to her to wait, as a victoria driven by Daya Morar, and belonging to Thakurdas Surajmal, was coming down the Bridge to go towards Walkeshwar. The ayah did not heed the warning and dashed across the road, and was knocked down by the victoria, one of its wheels passing over the ayah's back and also grazing the back of the child's neck. They were taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where their injuries, which were slight, were dressed, and they were allowed to go home.

MR. LIMJI DINSHAW PANDAY.

The death of Mr. Limji Dinshaw Panday took place at his residence on Malabar Hill yesterday morning. Until recently the deceased was keeping very good health. Last Friday he had a severe fall in his house as a result of which the worst has happened. He was connected with the late firm of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co., now amalgamated with Messrs. Forbes Campbell and Co., for forty years as their assistant in the piece-goods department. In 1875 the firm sent him to Manchester to further promote and cultivate the piece-goods business, in which he achieved notable success. About twenty years ago he retired from service when the firm allowed him a suitable pension. He was 72 years of age and leaves behind him six sons and two daughters.

THANA KIDNAPPING CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS AND FINED RS, 500.

The case in which Babu Sheikh Hussein, a young Mahomedan farrier of Thana, was charged under section 363., I.P.C., before Mr. Manilal, First Class Magistrate, Thana, with kidnapping Vatsalabai, a minor girl of the Kyasta Prabhu caste, from the lawful guardianship of her father Vithal Mahipat was concluded on Monday.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment remarked that though there was cordial co-operation on the part of the girl herself who was on terms of intimacy with the accused yet this circumstance was immaterial in the case; in face of the fact that she was indisputably proved to be a minor. According to the rules of the caste, observed his Worship, to which Vatsala belonged, her father would scarcely be able to find a husband for her. Owing to her disgrace all chance, of her ever being able to secure a consort from within the pale of her own community was practically at an end. As the girl's father had taken her back after her elopement, her brother had to abandon the family house to save himself from social ostracism.' Under such circumstances the accused deserved no light punishment.

The accused was therefore sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500; in default to suffer further imprisonment for six months. The fine to be recorded under the provisions of Section 386 Cr. P. C. if not paid. Out of the fine when recovered, Rs. 200 to go to the father of the girl to compensate him for the costs.

Messrs. Shringarpure, and Shindkar, pleaders were for the prosecution, while Mr. Azad, barrister-at-law, with Mr. P. M. Vajifdar, appeared for the defence.

We have received the revised edition of Mr. R. B. Lahiri's Matriculation Translation and Composition from Bengali to English. As an experienced educationist, Mr. Lahiri has taken great trouble in re-arranging the materials of translation and composition with a view to help the children in the ready assimilation of its methods. The new features of the book consist in its combining grammar, composition and translation as illustrative of each other and arranging the adjectives in autonyms and placing the synonyms side by side with the sentences to be translated. The book on the whole has been very carefully compiled and as the author says "If the subject is intelligently taught, boys are sure to profit by it."

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DR. SUKHIA'S MOTIONS RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presided at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Wednesday.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that in the month of September last, when there was a heavy down-pour of rain, the troops on the Esplanade Maidan removed from a Municipal metal depot close by a quantity of 1½" metal chips and sandstone in order to consolidate the ground under their horses' feet. After the rain ceased, the chips were collected, but the sand having been trampled into the ground could not be recovered. On remeasuring the sandstone depot it was found to be short by 374 c. ft., the cost of which was Rs. 32. As the amount involved was small he did not consider it desirable to trouble the Military Authorities for its recovery and he therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee under section 517 (1) (j) of the Municipal Act to the claim being foregone.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia protested against the proposed foregoing of the sum, as, he said, it would be illegal to do so, and under no section of the Municipal Act could they do it.

The motion fell through for want of a seconder, and the sanction asked for in the Commissioner's letter, was granted.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated: "In order to facilitate rapid disintegration of the street refuse deposited in the Clerk Road Storm-water Reservoir and to prevent its being blown about, it is as already stated to the Corporation, desirable to cover it with a six inch layer of earth. This need not necessarily be done with entirely fresh earth which would be very costly. The object in view can be gained equally by utilizing the earth from the higher portion of the Tardeo Flats in charge of the Municipality. The Health Officer proposes to engage carts and labour to the extent of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 per month for the purpose upto the end of May next. A large saving has accured in the grant for the disposal of Town Sweepings on account of the refuse not having been removed to Deonar and the cost of the above proposal could have been met from it. As however the savings amounting to Rs. 25,000 have been appropriated in the Budget for 1915-16, I forward herewith, for favour of sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, a statement" proposing a transfer of Rs. 4,000 for expenditure up to the end of the current year, and request that a grant of Rs. 2,000 may be provided in the New Works statements in the Budget Estimates for 1915-16 now under the consideration of the Standing Committee."

The matter was forwarded to the Corporation, with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

COMMITTEE AGENDA.

The committee considered a letter to the Secretary from Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, in which it was stated that the members did not get the agenda up till late in the evening or the night of the day previous to a meeting and occasionally on the day of the meeting. Consequently it was not at all possible to meet the Commissioner's wish that members wanting information with regard to different items on the agenda should preintimate their intention to him. Under the circumstances it was not only desirable but necessary that members should get the agenda at least a full day previous.

The Chairman said Dr. Sukhia had previously brought up a proposition asking the Secretary to send the agenda to members twenty-four hours before the time fixed for holding meetings. Not being seconded, the proposition had fallen through, whereupon Dr. Sukhia sent the matter to the Corporation, where it was recorded.

As nothing was moved, the matter dropped.

The Chairman ruled out of order the following among other motions standing in the name of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia:—That, with regard to the right of speaking of members in a Committee, the attention of the Standing Committee and particularly of the ex-Chairman Mr. C. V. Mehta, be invited to Redlick's Procedure of the House of Commons. That the ex-Chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. C. V. Mehta, was flagrantly wrong and quite out of order and had publicly evinced his utter ignorance of this even ordinary rule when he raised the point of order against a member speaking second time in the Committee during the most important discussion of the Budget; but that the Chairman was right in declining to act wrongly by allowing the member to speak on. That with regard to the threats thrown out by the Chairman Mr. C. V. Mehta and certain other members who seem to be anxious to pass a vote of censure against a member who has to do his duty for the public good and conscientiously according to his honest convictions, the Standing Committee and the Secretary be warned of Mr. J. D. Inverarity's opinion on the question. That, with regard to the ruling of the chairman declared on the 30th November 1914 but omitted from the minutes of the proceedings of that day, and the conduct of Mr. C. V. Mehta and the wrongful action of certain other members, the attention of the Standing Committee and of the secretary be called to the following—(a) That the Chairman was wrong in overriding his own decision once declared by giving a second ruling on the same point of order repeated by the same member Mr. C. V. Mehta, after he—the Chairman—had once declared his ruling against Mr. C. V. Mehta by merely expressing his hope that the words objected to would not be repeated, and that the secretary failed to record the facts in the minutes. (b) That the ex-Chairman Mr. C. V. Mehta was not only wrong and quite out of order but disrespectful to the chair in insisting upon at the same meeting for a second time the same point of order already once decided by the chairman against him. (c) That the chairman and the members including Mr. C. V. Mehta, who failed to accept the explanation of the member made then and there as to what he said and what he meant thereby, were wrong and their action as such was subversive of the usual and admittedly acknowledged principles of debates at public meetings.

AFFRAY ON A SHIP.

KALASIS AND COOLIES COME TO BLOWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

There was a serious affray this morning on board the Umeta which has been lying in Madras harbour for the last three days.

The Umeta is on her maiden voyage and brought to Madras a large shipment of wines and spirits. To unload the cargo a large number of coolies were sent on board the ship. Last night there were about 80 coolies on the ship and these were principally engaged in clearing the liquor cargo. A number of kalasis, attached to the ship were, it is alleged, officious in lending the coolies a helping hand, their object being to get at liquor bottles. The kalasis did in fact manage to abstract certain quantity of liquor on the pretext of helping to clear the cargo. A tally clerk remonstrated with them about their conduct but several of the men assumed a threatening attitude and the coolies also grew restive. High words ensued and the coolies and kalasis came to blows. The affray took place on the main deck early this morning and in course of the disturbance a kalasi, named Noor Mahomed, was knocked overboard and was drowned. Quiet was restored shortly afterwards and the police were signalled for. The body of Noor Mahomed was recovered from under the ship and a number of coolies who were prominent in the affray, were taken into custody.

GENERAL BEYERS.

Leader of the South African rebellion, whose death has been officially announced.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN TRAVANCORE STATE.

SEQUEL TO ADMISSION OF UNTOUCHABLES IN A SCHOOL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

According to a Tinnevelly correspondent a serious and widespread disturbance, attended with violence and considerable lawlessness, has occurred in Neyyatinkarai Taluq (Travancore State). The trouble began at Orutamangalam village, about eight miles from Trivandrum, over the Sirkar Girls' School where Pulaya (untouchables) girls were not given admission until a few months ago. Recently an order who passed allowing them to be admitted and a few Pulaya girls were taken by their parents last week to the school. While the formalities preliminary to admission were being gone through, the parents of girls of Nair and other castes, mustered strong at the school house and told their children to leave the school to avoid the contamination of the Pulayas. The Nairs then complained to the authorities charging the Pulayas with having unlawfully restrained their girls from returning home. The complaint was enquired into by the Stationary Magistrate of Neyyatinkarai, who ordered the arrest of five Pulayas, and remanded them to custody. The news of the arrest of the Pulayas spread like wild fire from village to village, causing considerable excitement and discontent which culminated in several serious disturbances in various centres of the taluq. The situation was taken advantage of by castes, other than the Pulayas, who gathered in force and committed various acts of incendiarism and mischief, by setting fire to Pulaya houses at Pallichal and burned six of them down, the occupants having previously deserted their homes in fear.

Neyyatinkarai, the headquarters of the taluq, was the scene of a disgraceful occurrence. Rowdies broke open the houses of Pulaya converts, which had been deserted, and after helping themselves to poultry and any other things they could lay hands on, decamped, destroying some of the houses. Eight buildings owned by the Salvation Army in various parts of the taluq were attacked and demolished by the rioters who burnt some of them and looted all. Not even the self-denial collection boxes containing money, were saved from pillage. Several officers of the Salvation Army were badly beaten and one of them, named Vadamanikham, was so seriously belaboured that he was left for dead on the road.

The mischief and depredations the rioters committed at Pareychalay, were even more serious. Twenty men alleged to be principally concerned in the disturbances have been arrested while vigorous search is being made for others who have absconded.

THE VICTORIOUS RUSSIAN GENERALS.

GRAND DUKE AS A "MAN OF CHILLED STEEL."

The Russian Army is in every detail superior to the one I saw nearly ten years ago in Manchuria, says the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent.

There is every indication that the standard of intelligence is higher. The reorganization of 1910 has worked wonders in the personnel. Also, there can be no doubt of the popularity of this war with the rank and file. For years hatred of Germany has been smouldering in the breasts of the Russians, and now it has burst into flame.

Not only is the rank and file of the army bettered, but already the war has developed some subtle tacticians among the Russian generals. General Russky, who commands the army moving on Kalish, has shown himself to be a field commander of high ability.

Another name that will soon be known all over Europe is that of General Ivanoff. General Ivanoff was considered the deepest military student in Russia. When Przemysl falls the name of Radko Dmitrieff will ring around the world.

But the real head in name and in fact of all the armies of Russia is the Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaitch. He is a Russian of the old school. Never sparing himself in the service of the Emperor and the country, he demands the same sacrifices from those who work with him. In the army he is the law and the word. No amount of influence can save a general who has failed. No explanation can excuse an officer who has been neglectful.

This master works only with the best weapons. If Bismarck was a man of iron, Nicholas Nicolavitch is a man of chilled steel.

THE WORLD WAR.

M. CLEMENCEAU ON GERMAN MADNESS

M. Clemenceau, writing in the "Homme Enchainé," says:—

"Outside China, which wants to know nothing of the rest of the world, and outside America, which is isolated by two oceans, all neutral peoples have been forced to mobilise at great expense.

"Even Italy does not hide her efforts in the direction of rapid armament, and the mere presence of Hindu and Canadian troops in Belgium, where in case of necessity they will be followed by the Japanese, is a sure proof that all peoples are marching towards a reformation of the civilised world.

"Germany, by her intolerable haughtiness, by the weight of her brutal tyranny, and by that fit of madness which has plunged us into war, will have forced us to make an effort such as no people and no civilisation would have made on its own initiative, in order to give to all the peoples of Europe and Asia, a rational life of order, peace, freedom, and common sense."

RECRUITING AND INTEMPERANCE.

A GRAVE DANGER TO THE NEW ARMIES.

Mr. J. N. Stewart writes as follows to the "Daily Chronicle.":—

A distinguished foreigner lately remarked that we British are a wonderful people—heroic, honourable, generous, chivalrous. Without too much blushing let us take the tribute as a compliment not wholly undeserved. At present we are proving ourselves in a manner which excites the astonishment and admiration of the world. Even Germany is amazed. The war now raging is so far as we are concerned, entirely a war of honour and chivalry. We have taken up arms to protect the weak against the strong to beat back an unscrupulous and cruel foe bent on hacking, hewing and trampling his way to conquest. In the field our soldiers are proving themselves the equals of the best troops who ever fought. They are, indeed, adding a new lustre to the annals of warfare.

At Home we are strenuously engaged in works of charity and hospitality. Half a hundred funds, some of them running to vast amounts, attest our generosity. A wave of enthusiasm has swept over the land and we are all caught up to deeds of valour and self-sacrifice. We are thought to be phlegmatic; as a matter of fact we are almost absurdly ardent and impulsive, as our conduct in the present crisis proves.

A GRAVE ERROR.

The best impulses may lead to error, and in our zeal we have unfortunately fallen into one error which is resulting in grave consequences—I mean our too eager desire to show our appreciation of the men who are training in our midst for active service. The other day I talked with a man from Aldershot, a sergeant in a crack regiment, and he spoke bitterly of what he called "the treating nuisance." "I cannot stand three minutes at a street corner," he declared, "without being invited by some stranger to come and have a drink, and I know it is just the same with other men in uniform."

As it happens my friend is a teetotaller, and the invitation is politely declined. But the vast majority of his comrades are not teetotallers, and the constant temptation to drink when off duty is a peril which is causing the authorities much anxiety. Lord Kitchener's appeal not to give soldiers liquor was not made hastily or without cause. An experience of nearly half-a-century has taught our War Secretary the dire effects of strong drink on an army. "Soldiers who drink cannot be efficient," he has told us in effect, and such a warning from such a quarter ought not to fall on heedless ears. For at no period of our history, not even during the Napoleonic wars, was the efficiency of our army so vital to the national safety as it is to-day.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has supported the appeal in words which cannot be too well pondered. "I have undisputed testimony," his Grace stated at a public meeting, "from at least six or seven different counties of how men who were ordinarily temperate and self-restrained, and who ordinarily possessed such self-respect as would make public or gross drunkenness quite impossible, had, while wearing the King's uniform, been found in a condition that they themselves would have regarded as impossible a short time ago. The whole cause of this was treating by friends, who in an exciting moment thought that by offering men drink they were giving them kindly encouragement.'

A PLEA FOR THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every day we read in your valuable paper what our country and all the world are doing to make our Soldier's lot easier at the front by sending out little comforts. One thing which is near and dear to them and which I am sure would make them happy, is to attend to the wants of their wives and children. Yesterday two trains came in loaded with women and little children gong home. Their hubands and fathers have been sent to the front, One train came in as early as 4-30 a.m. yesterday morning to the Alexandra Dock. No arrangements had been made for them. It was pitiful to see a mother with a baby in arms and three little mites hanging to her skirts standing about in the heat of the sun, not even a drink of tea or anything was ready for them. The R. A. T. A., had No. 4 shed Alexandra Dock fitted up with benches to receive the Territorials and a bar where everything could be had at retail prices. This shed has still got the benches in and I feel sure if any of our ladies or any committees in Bombay had known this they would have been pleased to have provided these women and little children with some sort of comfort and make them happy for a few hours before embarking. I cannot sign this, but if a reporter of your paper goes to the Alexandra Dock he will hear enough of what these poor mothers and babies had to put up with. In some cases the staff sergeants and sub-conductors of the S. & T. Corps, gave them food and supplied small wants from their own pockets. If the authorities be asked by any committee if any more women and children are coming to Bombay I shall be pleased to give my small mite to help to provide something for them.

You, Sir, I feel sure, would be pleased to advertise the date of their arrival in Bombay.

A LOOKER ON,

Dec. 8.

REMUNERATION TO JURORS.

The jurors, who served at the Coroner's enquiry which was held in connection with the collapse of a wall of a godown under construction at the Akbar Press, and which extended to over twenty sittings, have been paid a remuneration of Rs. 40 each in consideration of their having incurred gharry hire expenses and spent at least two hours at each of the sittings.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 10, 1914.

JUSTICE FOR INDIAN TRADE.

The economic conditions prevalent in consequence of the war must have forcibly brought home to all trading countries the importance of fostering and stimulating their respective industries and manufactures with their own indigenous resources as far as is possible and practical. Each must now perceive clearly how essential it is for its security and material prosperity that it should be independent to the fullest possible extent of outside supplies, either of raw materials or partially manufactured articles. The stress and strain of a war of the magnitude now raging is considerably mitigated according to the extent with which a country is capable of being self-contained. If international trading has its own peculiar advantages it has also its countervailing disadvantages. These come home to every country, with an international commerce, in a striking manner when war prevails in any part of the world. Hostilities in the Far East have had, as we know, far-reaching influences on trade in the distant West, and, similarly, the present eventful state of hostilities has hit trade all over the globe. Whatever, therefore, will contribute to a mitigation of the economic evils arising from war in any part is greatly to be welcomed. And that country will, it is obvious, succeed best which rigidly adheres to an economic policy, which can, by dint of perseverence and self-help, make it most independent of outward supplies. The United States is the one country where nature has been exceedingly bountiful in those materials which not only nourish and support physical life, but afford all that contributes to the arts of peace which lead to the greater material and moral prosperity of its people. China is another country. But, perhaps, better than China is India. Here, too, nature has been bountiful in every respect so as to give an ample supply of food and clothing and, besides, products which by means of art, skill and human ingenuity can be turned to industrial and commercial purposes enriching the people. For countless ages, as historians tell us, India was a self-contained country. Not only was she able to supply all her wants and needs, but to export commodities abroad, both of raw materials and finished products. Going back only two thousands years, the unknown author of the Periplus of the Erytherean Sea has left us an unchallenged record of the interchange of commodities between her and the nations trading from the West. The comprehensive annotations of the Periplus by Mr. Wilfrid Schoff, Secretary of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, admirably informs the inquirer as to the great capacity and potentiality that India possessed in those days. Mocha first, and Aden in a secondary degree, were the two great centres where the products of India were exchanged for those of the West, as far as Rome. Again, that most excellent work of Mr. Milburn (1812) on Indian trade gives ample and most minute information on the imports and exports of India during the end of the eighteenth century and up to 1812.

A careful study of the work of the elaborate character referred to tells us plainly that, but for a few commodities which India took from abroad she was, a hundred years ago, quite self-contained. The articles she imported were commodities more of luxury than necessities. Articles of merchandise like metals, hardware, paper, and so on were few and far between. There can be no doubt that, had the protective policy of England been different from what it actually was, as regards Indian merchandise, this country would have been in an infinitely more prosperous economic condition than it is, especially in the manufacture and trade of piecegoods. The decline of Indian indigenous industries and manufactures was coeval with the advent and rise of British rule. Mistakes of a grievous character have been committed in the past, and, the fact that the country, even to-day, after half-a-century of most prosperous Free Trade is still suffering from the wrongs of the past, is owing to a selfish fiscal policy over which we prefer now to draw a veil. But it is the duty of England and of the Government of India alike to repair the fiscal injustice of the past. And we, therefore, cordially welcome the preliminary step the authorities have taken at this juncture. It is gratifying to notice that the Government is alive to the country capturing a part of the German trade with this country. Let us hope it is only an earnest of what it is prepared to do after peace is restored. Occasion must be taken by the hand to shape a new decree in the counsels of the Empire, at Westminster and Delhi, which will foster and stimulate Indian international trade on its own independent lines, and without any interference of the powerful Home interests which have done so much mischief in the past. The importance of fiscal autonomy, on which we have already dwelt in these columns, should engage the earnest and immediate attention of the Government. The greater the prosperity and the wealth of India, under the altered conditions now so imperative, the greater will be the strength of India to assist Great Britain should unhappily another eventful crisis like the one prevailing at present ever occur. Indian fiscal policy at present is one-sided. Let it be equitable to both countries without any of those maladroit and artificial props with which we have been familiar for many years. That is the one reason why we think it is not enough for Lord Hardinge's Government to rest content with issuing paper bulletins on textiles and miscellaneous articles such as have just been published or holding sample exhibitions. These are mere auxiliaries. What is wanted is substance. And the only way to afford substance is by granting fiscal autonomy.

But even as far as the paper bulletins go, we would suggest to the department of Commerce and Industry that it should direct the head of each province and presidency to have them translated into one or two of the principal vernacular languages in vogue. The authorities should remember that even now the bulk of Indians engaged in commerce and industry are ignorant of the English language. To this large majority the contents of the leaflets are pure Greek. If the dissemination of accurate knowledge of the trades and industries of the various countries is the object in view, then vernacular translations in the principal languages of each province are absolutely essential. Newspapers here and there may give their substance. That is not enough. Moreover, these newspapers fall miserably short in the matter of commercial interpretation. A few competent translators must be permanently attached to the Commercial Department. These should translate the English leaflets into languages which can be comprehended by the generality of the people, who are quite intelligent and quick enough to understand and grasp the crux of the problems of trade. There are not in all the world shrewder men of business than our Marwari and Bania merchants and traders. But you have to bring to their very door the pabulum on which they can feed and digest, not only for their own good but for the good of the country. The Government have wisely for some years past taken Indian Chambers of Commerce, wherever established, into their confidence. It was a step in the right direction and the suggestion we have made is a natural corollary. Educate Indians in matters of trade in their own vernaculars and the Government will see what an immense change for the better will occur within the next five years. They have long nursed European traders and merchants and given them every facility for commerce and even specially patronised them. But they have neglected, and we do not make this charge lightly, to consult purely indigenous interests. It is time that a comprehensive departure of the nature we have advocated should embrace this particular suggestion. It is only by taking the people into their entire confidence for political and legislative purposes, as much for the economic and administrative, that you can perfect the brilliant jewel, which far exceeds all other jewels, in the Crown of Great Britain.

CO-OPERATIVE WORK ON THE NIRA CANAL.

Though the co-operative movement in this country is a plant of but recent growth, it has found congenial soil in India and the progress made in many directions of communal and individual improvement during the last few years, through the agency of societies, banks and other institutions conducted on the co-operative system, has been gratifying. In this Presidency, it is satisfactory to find, the movement has been striking roots far and wide and progress has been much more rapid than has been the case with most of the other provinces of India. In what proportion this is due to co-operation between officials and leaders of the movement in this part of India, to the readiness displayed by a number of monied men and financiers to undertake the financing of co-operative credit societies and banks, or to the voluntary assistance the movement has received from agencies working for the communal good such as the Servants of India Society, the Social Service League, the Depressed Classes Mission, the Seva Sadan, and similar other societies existing in Bombay and the mofussil, we need not too closely enquire. But, thanks to all these agencies and factors, the co-operative movement is making steady headway in many places in the Presidency. An idea as to what the movement has been accomplishing among the agricultural classes can be gathered from the interesting report just submitted to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies by Mr. R. B. Badve, Special Mamlatdar, who has been appointed to Supervise the working of co-operative societies on the Nira Canal. The Nira, as some of our readers may be aware, runs through the eastern sub-division of the Poona District. The Canal was constructed with the object of relieving the distress caused among the agricultural classes of the sub-division by the great famine of 1876 and took ten years to complete. The total area irrigated by the Canal is 40,000 acres and one of the most paying industries which has sprung up along the Canal is the sugar industry. In connection with this industry, it was found that most of the profits of the cultivating classes went into the pockets of the *sowkars* or money lenders, who supplied the necessary capital at a high rate of interest, upwards of 18 per cent, and who also acted as brokers for the disposal of their clients' produce (*jaggery*) as well as for supplying the oilcake manure. Apart from the interest, the *sowkars'* brokerage sometimes amounted to as much as 8.6 per cent! Towards the end of 1907 the Government of Bombay intervened, and, with a view to rescue the ryots from the clutches of the *sowkars*, introduced a scheme for advancing *Takavi* loans under the Agriculturists' Loan Act. The rate of interest charged was 9 per cent,—a rather high rate, it must be stated! The scheme worked for four years. By this time, however, the co-operative movement had been established in Bombay, one of the main objects of which was to finance co-operative credit societies, especially societies of agriculturists, in the mofussil. So the Government brought to an end its *Takavi* scheme and advised the formation of co-operative credit societies in the Canal tract. In consequence of this policy 29 societies have come into existence in the villages along the Canal. The Central Bank has opened a branch at Baramati, the headquarters of the Canal district. One of the first acts of the bank was to take over and pay the debts of all the borrowers of *Takavi*, who had become members of the co-operative credit societies. The bank charges 7½ per cent to the societies and the societies to their members 9 3/8 per cent. The total membership of the 29 societies was 2,374 at the close of the co-operative year 1913-14. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 8,99,445-1-7. The total assets amounted to Rs. 9,58,230-15-2, while the liabilities were Rs. 9,43,975-14-2, a net profit of Rs. 14,255-1-0 being thus made by the societies during the year. The total deposits in the several societies stand at Rs. 94,925-15-0 of which Rs. 34,311-3-0 have come from members and Rs. 60,614-12-0 from non-members. The total amount advanced to members by the societies came to Rs. 6,82-916-0-9. Of the total amount advanced, only 1·31 per cent was granted on personal sureties, while 98.69 per cent was covered by mortgages of land and crop. Thus the character of these societies as land banks continues. To facilitate the disposal of the produce, a shop has been opened at Baramati and at a small rate of commission the produce is disposed of to the best advantage. The shop also provides an easy means for recovering the loans due from the members. Lately the shop has opened a store of oil-cake manure to be supplied to the cane growing members. In this way every facility is being created all over the Canal district for the cultivator to avoid indebtedness. Mr. Badve speaks in terms of satisfaction of the progress achieved so far. Evidently the co-operative movement is destined to play a great part in the uplifting of the agricultural classes of this country, at present one of the most depressed classes in the world.

Notes of the Day

The Town Planning Bill.

The Legislative Council got through all the business on its agenda with business-like dispatch yesterday and thus closed the session in two days. His Excellency was not present at the opening of the meeting and Sir Richard Lamb occupied the chair. The Town Planning Bill, which went through to its third reading, is an example of the comparative ease and rapidity with which a Bill can be disposed of in Council when it has passed through a Select Committee the members of which have worked in a spirit of mutual endeavour to find a general common ground. This has not always been the case, unfortunately in Bombay, but in the case of the Town Planning Bill official and non-official members worked together with such success that the Bill, as it came before the Council, was, with minor exceptions, generally acceptable, and Mr. Claude Hill and his colleagues on the Select Committee fully deserved the congratulations with which his Excellency blessed them before the Bill passed its final stage. Everyone will hope that the Act, as the pioneer piece of legislation of its kind in India, will prove a success and thus once more give Bombay the credit of having set not only a lead, but a successful lead, to the rest of India.

A Dangerous Bill.

The session of the Council would have passed almost without any controversial incident of special interest, if it had not been for Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's vehement and weighty warning against the dangers lurking in the Survey of Bombay Bill. As Sir Pherozeshah Mehta pointed out anyone not experienced in such matters might have supposed this to be a very harmless and innocent Bill. But his eagle eye quickly discovered its dangers, as it is drafted, and he made out a very strong case for a very careful examination and revision of its provisions in Select Committee. The addition of the words a "register of possession" to the section supposed to have been merely copied from the Calcutta Act of 1887, opens up a most alarming prospect to property owners, and it was no exaggeration to say that to press on a Bill containing a provision, which as the Municipal Commissioner's letter shows, involves an investigation into titles for the establishment of a record of rights would be to bring a hornet's nest about the ears of Government. The matter is one to which we shall refer at greater length on another occasion. For the present it is satisfactory to note that the Government have at least promised to insert a proviso providing that there shall be no investigation of titles, and that Sir Pherozeshah will be a member of the Select Committee. But it would have been more satisfactory if Mr. Curtis had agreed to the excision of these words, which, if they are not inserted for the purposes which Sir Pherozeshah exposed in his speech, seem to be entirely superfluous.

The Dissemination of Correct War News.

A novel and laudable attempt at dissemination of correct war news among the mass of people and at enlightening them as to the true significance of the events that are being reported from the fields of war, is being conducted in the Bhavnager State, under the auspices of her Highness Maharani Nundkuverba, C. I. E. Since the 1st of the current month a weekly magazine in Gujarati devoted exclusively to war topics is being issued for free distribution among the subjects of the State. From the first two issues of the publication that have reached our hands, it can be stated that the magazine, or rather the bulletin, is likely to serve its purpose. The opening pages are devoted to a survey of the causes of the war and the situation to date, and in the latter section a summary of the most important war news of the week is given. If it is practicable, we would suggest also the inclusion in the magazine of maps and illustrations occasionally, however roughly drawn they may be.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandass Ramji has accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee of the Indian Industrial Conference to preside over its sittings during Christmas week at Madras.

A son has been born to Raja of Baraungha, Central India.

In the ordinary course Mr. Wheeler would vacate the Home Secretaryship in the spring, but it is understood that in view of the exceptional conditions constituted by the war no change will be made for the present.

FIGHT AT THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

ABOUT 400 LANDED.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Erinpura, arrived in Bombay harbour early yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf. She brought about 400 wounded and other convalescents, who had taken part in the recent fighting in the Gulf. Amongst them were some Germans and Turks who had been captured in the battle and are brought here as prisoners of war.

The Erinpura, which brought the disabled warriors, was berthed alongside of No. 1 shed, Alexandra Dock, and a large number of anxious visitors had assembled at the quay-side to catch a glimpse of the soldiers as they were landed and placed carefully in the special ambulance tramcar which was drawn up at the Alexandra Dock awaiting their arrival.

The patients consisted of both European and Indian soldiers belonging to the various, regiments which are at the Gulf. At about 1 p.m., the landing of all the Europeans had been effected, and they were conveyed to the Colaba and Lady Hardinge Hospitals by motor ambulance cars, where the necessary arrangements to receive them had already been made.

Ambulance train No. 1, which was drawn up at the Victoria Terminus, was fully equipped for the comfort of the wounded men.

This is the second batch of wounded that have arrived from the Gulf, and the Hospital ships Madras and Loyalty are expected here with more in the course of a few days.

ENEMY SUBJECTS STILL AT LARGE.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S COMPLAINT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The European Association of Calcutta have again addressed the Home Department of the Government of India, on the question of alien enemies resident, and hostile firms carrying on business, in India.

The Association expresses gratification with the Hostile Foreigners' Trading Order, but points out that the order does not affect the wider question involved by the presence of enemy subjects who are still at large. Attention is drawn to a letter sent by the United Provinces Branch of the Association to the Local Government. The Branch Committee views in a serious light the presence of enemy subjects at Cawnpore, Allahabad and elsewhere and asserts that the gravity of the situation is emphasised where such persons come in close and daily contact with ignorant traders. The Committee deprecates the discriminating favour shown to certain individual foreigners as unfair and unjust. In this connection the Association has circularised the members to report confidentially to the Secretary any cases of suspected espionage or any suspicious acts of enemy or neutral subjects which may come within their knowledge. A sub-committee has been formed to investigate cases.

FAILURE OF GERMAN STRATEGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

No further attacks have been made in Flanders and the next movement of the Germans is awaited after their failure to break through to the coast. The whole battle of Ypres has been a costly one for the enemy and entailed a succession of defeats which are admitted by captured German officers who repeat that German strategy hitherto has been a failure.

THE NEW ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Nearly all the huts for the new units in training are up with the result that billeting in Surrey and elsewhere in large centres is unnecessary. The 1st new army corps has advanced another stage in training, the spirit of the men is splendid and the time of home service grows shorter.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED FLEET ACTIVE.

HELPING ADVANCE IN BELGIUM.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S HOPE.

KAISER INDISPOSED.

According to Dutch papers the Allied fleet on Monday resumed the bombardment of the Belgion coast to support the advance towards Ostend.

The enemy have displayed more activity in the regions of the Yser and Ypres. There have been artillery battles in the Aisne district and in Champagne, the Allies' artillery dispersing gatherings of the enemy. Some ground was gained in the regions of Argonne where a vigorous struggle continues.

A Petrograd communiqué says that the Germans have brought large reinforcements to the eastern Front, part of which arrived from the west. During the last few days the Germans have been attempting a new outflanking movement south of Cracow.

The Kaiser is indisposed and obliged to postpone his departure to the front for a few days.

It is officially announced at Pretoria that General Beyers, leader of the Transavaal revolt, is dead.

In his address to Congress President Wilson after expressing amazement at the loss of life and resources entailed by the war said, European nations looked to the commerce and industry of the United States to replenish their depleted markets. President Wilson also stated that he had a strong hope the United States might have a unique opportunity of bringing about peace and reconciliation.

Baron Kato in the Diet said there had been a frank exchange of views between Japan and China with regard to Kiaochao which had been conducted in a conciliatory spirit, resulting in Japan controlling the railway from Kiaochao to Tsinau.

DEATH OF GENERAL BEYERS.

LEADER OF THE TRANSVAAL REVOLT

LONDON, Dec. 9, 6 p.m.

It is officially announced at Pretoria that General Beyers, leader of the Transvaal revolt, is dead.

PRETORIA, Dec. 9.

It is officially announced that during a short engagement on the banks of the Vaal river Beyers with others endeavoured to cross the river.

He fell from his horse and drifted down the stream, disappearing under the water.

It is believed he was wounded earlier in the fight.

General Beyers was always regarded as a dashing free lance in the world of politics, as he showed himself in the South African war. He harried the Witwaterstand a good deal, cut up General Clement's column at Nooitgedacht, and shared in the exploits of General Delarey. He was born in Cape Colony in 1860 and he practised law at Pretoria.

He also played Rugby football and displayed some qualities as a sportsman. In 1912 he visited Europe, inspected the Swiss army, inquired into its system, visited the Kaiser at Berlin, and was given opportunities of seeing something of the German army. He returned to South Africa, and was appointed to the command of the South African Defence Forces. He relinquished his office before he joined the rebels in October. General Smuts gave a crushing reply to his attack on the British Government in his letter of resignation.

NAVAL SUPPORT TO ALLIES' ADVANCE.

BOMBARDMENT OF BELGIAN COAST.

BELGIAN COAST BOMBARDED.

SUPPORT TO ALLIES' ADVANCE.

DUTCH REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Dec. 9.

According to Dutch papers the allied fleet on Monday resumed the bombardment of the Belgian coast to support the advance from Mannekensvere towards Ostend.

THE EMPIRE'S LOYALTY

WAR GIFTS OF DOMINIONS AND COLONIES.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Correspondence relating to the war gifts of the Dominions and Colonies was published last night. It is a most impressive volume of the Empire's loyalty.

The Gold Coast Council has resolved to defray the cost of the capture of Togoland, £60,000, and has further voted £80,000 as a contribution to the Imperial War expenses in 1915.

British Guiana besides a thousand tons of sugar has offered the Imperial Government for Indian troops half a million pounds of rice grown by the East Indian colonists.

THE REWARD OF VALOUR.

HOW TWO INDIAN SOLDIERS WON THE CROSS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The following communication from a responsible quarter has been transmitted to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State:—

Needless to say no effort is spared to ascertain details of each action and it is unnecessary to point out the difficulty of the task, amid the most strenous and desperate fighting in the history of the Indian Army, that the two first V. C.'s gained by soldiers of the Indian Army have been granted under conditions that make their award doubly significant.

The official records of the acts of gallantry which have thus met their due recognition are as follows:—"On the 31st October in an action at Helleberke, number 4050 Sepoy Khudadad of the 29th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis was with one of the regimental machine guns.

"The detachment was overwhelmed by numbers. One gun had been put out of action by a shell and the three men remaining with it were ordered to retire. The British officer in charge of the detachment was wounded.

"Sepoy Khudadad remained working the other gun until all the other five men of the detachment had been killed." He was wounded and has since been able to rejoin his corps."

In the action on the night of the 23rd and 24th November, near Fezthubert, Number 1909 Naik Durwan Singh Negi, B Company 39th Garhwal Rifles, 1st Battalion, when the regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, was from first to last one of the first to push round each successive traverse taken in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

Although wounded in two places, in the head and also in the arm, he continued the fighting amongst the foremost and did not even report himself wounded till he met his Company Commander after the action was over.

Naik Durwan Singh Negi was summoned on the 5th December to the general headquarters to receive his V. C. at the hands of His Imperial Majesty the King.

Sepoy Khudadad is still in hospital, but will no doubt receive the same honour at an early date.

King-Emperor visited the Indian corps on the morning of 1st December accompanied by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. After a short visit to the corps headquarters where representatives of cavalry detachments were drawn up as guard-of-honour, His Majesty visited the various divisions. He spent some time in passing down the ranks of all the regiments speaking to many of the men and asking many considerate questions as to their welfare. The King then inspected the heavy battery which was in action and passed on to the neighbouring corps.

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

ENEMY MORE ACTIVE.

HEAVY ARTILLERY BATTLES IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 8.

The Allies to-day made progress between La Bassee and Vermelles and in Argonne.

German airmen dropped bombs on Rheims.

The enemy was more active in the regions of the Yser and Ypres. Our artillery replied successfully.

We have already announced the extremely brilliant attack which made us master of Vermelles and the position of the Rutoire.

Vermelles has been for two months the scene of a determined struggle. Since October 25th we have been sapping till we reached the edge of the forest. Then we carried the park and chateau.

There have been artillery battles in the Aisne district and in Champagne. Our heavy artillery dispersed gatherings of the enemy.

We gained some ground in the regions of Argonne and Pontamousson.

There is nothing to report regarding the remainder of the front.

PARIS, Dec. 9.

Last night's Paris communiqué said:—"A violent German attack on Saint Eloi, south of Ypres, was repulsed. A vigorous struggle still continues in Argonne."

GERMANS REPORT PROGRESS.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.

A Berlin communiqué says that the deluge in Flanders has made movements most difficult. It adds, "We have made slight progress north of Arras."

EARL OF ANNESLEY.

SHOT DOWN IN AN AEROPLANE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

News has been received that the Germans shot down an aeroplane piloted by the Earl of Annesley and Lieut. Beevor, at Ostend on November 5th, both occupants being killed.

OPERATIONS IN POLAND.

GERMANS LARGELY REINFORCED.

ENEMY ATTEMPT OUTFLANKING MOVEMENT.

(SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

(REUTER'S [illegible] PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.

A communique says that [illegible]owicz was, one of the consequences of the battle of Lodz[illegible] reinforcements to the eastern front, totalling six Army Corps and five divisions of cavalry, part of which arrived from the western front.

The fresh German contingents on Dec. 6th were revealed by a change in the grouping of the Austrian forces which were reduced on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front, whither a portion of the German troops were also directed.

Thus the Czenstochowa region for the time being lost its previous importance.

During the last few days the Germans have been attempting a new out-flanking movement south of Cracow.

We found the bridge over the Dunajec near Kurovo destroyed. The heights of the left bank of the river were occupied by the enemy, but the Russians waded through the icy river and stormed and captured the heights, thus assuring the passage of the rest of the troops.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

GERMAN RIGHT WING SEVERELY DEFEATED.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 9.

It is officially announced that the fighting developed at Prasnysz and Ziechanowa and between Warsaw and Mlava has not yet finished.

Fighting has also occurred in Piotrkow region where we have had partial successes.

The battle begun on December 5th southeast of Cracow, between Wiblicza and the river Derjuty is developing in our favour.

Our reinforcements have gallantly forced a passage near Novysandec and severely defeated the right wing of the German Army, which was engaged in a turning movement. We captured guns and prisoners. We continue the offensive.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

The theatre of the Russian operations.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S STRONG HOPE.

AMERICA TO REPLENISH EMPTY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

President Wilson in the Presidential Address to Congress gave an emphatic reply to critics who declared that the United States was not prepared for war. He said:

"We have not been negligent of our national defence, not unmindful of the great responsibility resting on us. We look with amazement and anxiety on the war in Europe which is destroying men and resources on an unprecedented and appalling scale. European nations look to the commerce and industry of the United States to replenish their all but empty markets."

He concluded by expressing the strong hope that the United States might have an opportunity, such as was seldom vouchsafed to any nation, to bring about peace and reconciliation.

SOUTH AMERICAN WIRELESS REMOVED

BOGOTA, Dec. 8.

Government has ordered the removal of the high-power wireless station at Cartagena.

Cartagena is the capital of Bolivar, a state of the republic Colombia, occupying the northwest corner of the South American continent.

SERBIANS' FIERCE OFFENSIVE

ENEMY RETREATING EVERYWHERE.

NISH, Dec. 9.

A communiqué says that the Serbian Army assumed a fierce offensive along the entire front and that the enemy is retreating everywhere, leaving many prisoners and guns and a great quantity of war material.

"We captured at one place two thousand men and the colours and band of the 22nd Regiment."

Major E. W. Browne, I. M. S., has been appointed specialist in advanced operative surgery.

JAPAN AND KIAOCHAO.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH CHINA.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT THANKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Dec. 8.

Baron Kato in a speech in the Diet said that Japan's relations with the Allies and neutrals were most intimate.

There had been a frank exchange of views with China with regard to Kiaochao. Japan had acted with sincerity in these negotiations which had been conducted in a conciliatory spirit, resulting in the Japanese controlling the railway from Kiaochao to Tsinan.

Baron Kato paid a tribute to the American Government's action in securing the release of the Japanese in Germany and sincerely thanked them for the good-will shown therein.

KAISER INDISPOSED.

RETURN TO THE FRONT POSTPONED.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.

It is officially stated in Berlin that the Kaiser is obliged to postpone for some days his return to the front owing to his suffering from feverish bronchial catarrah.

The Kaiser was able to-day to receive a report on the war situation.

BRITISH SYNTHETIC DYE MANUFACTURES

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS THE ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

At a meeting at Manchester it was resolved to establish a National Company, for the manufacture of synthetic dyes.

Government has offered to guarantee the interest on 1,500,000 sterling debenture capital.

BRITISH OIL SHIP ASHORE

THIRTY-FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The British oil-steamer Vedra went ashore in a gale near Fleetwood. The cargo caught fire, thirty-four of the crew being burned to death.

The Vedra is an Associated Oil Carriers boat of 2,622 tons net.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM ROCKHILL.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The death of the diplomat Mr. William Rockhill has occurred at Honolulu, while he was en route for Peking to act as adviser to Yuanshihkai.

Mr. William Woodville Rockhill was American Minister Plenipotentiary to China from 1905 to 1909. He undertook two journeys of exploration in China, Mongolia and Tibet in 1888 and 1891 and was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. He published several works about his explorations. Before his appointment as adviser to the Chinese President he was American Ambassador at Constantinople. He was sixty years old.

JAM OF NAWANAGAR.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Jam of Nawanagar has been gazetted Honorary Major in the Army.

RUSSIAN ESTIMATES FOR 1915.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.

Russian estimates for 1915 provide for a revenue of 308 millions and an expenditure of 307,880,000 sterling.

BRITAIN AND BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State, dated 7th December:—

The Foreign Office has published Sir Edward Grey's despatch dated the 7th April 1913 to the British Minister at Brussels. Referring to the fear the Belgian Minister at London expressed, that the British might land troops in Belgium in contravention of neutrality, Sir Edward Grey said that we desired in the case of Belgium, as in the case of other neutral countries that the neutrality should be respected and as long as not violated by any other power, we should certainly not send troops ourselves into their territory.

The Punjab Chief Court has dismissed from practice Chanda Singh, a first grade Pleader, of Ferozepore, for professional misconduct.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DECEMBER SESSION CLOSED.

TOWN PLANNING BILL PASSED.

SURVEY OF BOMBAY.

SPIRITED PROTEST BY SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

UNDUE INTERFERENCE WITH PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Contrary to expectations, the Bombay Legislative Council concluded its December session yesterday evening. The remainder of the amendments to the Town Planning Bill were disposed of at the morning sitting, and the Bill was finally passed into law.

The first reading of four new Bills was subsequently taken, but only one of them was of any great importance. This was the measure to provide for a survey of the town and island of Bombay. One of the effects of this Bill, as drafted, would be to provide for the preparation of a register of possession of all private property, a departure which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta roundly denounced as an undue interference with private rights.

TOWN-PLANNING BILL PASSED.

NUMEROUS AMENDMENTS LOST.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday morning to resume the discussion on amendments to the Town Planning Bill His Excellency the Governor was not present, and Sir Richard Lamb occupied the chair. There were still 36 amendments to the Bill to be considered.

Mr. S. B. Upasani moved that two months' time instead of one as provided should be allowed to raise objections to the draft scheme. He said that it was absolutely necessary that at least two months' time should be granted to enable the party to be acquainted with the details of the draft scheme, for the preparation of which twelve months were allowed to the local authority.

Mr. E. G. Turner opposed the amendment. He said the corresponding section in the English Act allowed one month only. One month's time was not short, for about twenty-one months would elapse after the declaration of the intention to town-plan and by the time this procedure arrived, people would be thoroughly acquainted with all the details and the extension of time would not at all be necessary.

Mr. Claude Hill explained that with regard to this amendment Government had no rigid opposition to the extension of the period but he wished to point out that his argument was fully considered with stronger force in the Select Committee. The whole period from the time the declaration of the intention to make a scheme was made connoted that the arbitrator had consulted every one and that even the most remotely affected person was fully aware of the details by the time this procedure arrived. It would therefore be most unbusinesslike and waste of time to amplify the period.

On a division being taken, the amendment was lost by 8 voting for and 32 against it.

RESTRICTIONS AFTER DECLARATION.

Mr. Upasani proposed an amendment to clause 15, which provides for the restriction of dealing with property after a local authority has declared its intention to make a scheme. The object of the amendment was to make the restriction to apply only after a draft scheme had been published. The mover stated that the declaration of intention to make a scheme could not be taken as the starting of a scheme. A long time would elapse between the declaration of intention and the actual starting of a scheme, nearly two years, and during that time owners would be debarred from dealing with their property. He thought interference with the rights of property ought not to commence until the draft had been published.

Mr. Nilkanth opposed the amendment which would, he said, have the effect of making a scheme very expensive. Many buildings might spring up between the declaration of intention and the publishing of the draft, which would greatly enhance the cost of the land.

Mr. Kamat said during the 21 months which would elapse between the declaration and the draft, numerous buildings would come into existence, prices of land would go up tremendously, and the effect to the local authority would be disastrous.

Mr. Claude Hill said he was obliged to Mr. Kamat for explaining what he was certain Mr. Upasani had failed to realise. Had he been a member of the Special Committee he felt sure Mr. Upasani would never have moved this amendment. If anything was calculated to wreck the Town Planning Bill it would be to give, as the amendment would, facilities to speculative builders to erect buildings on land marked out for a scheme and thus and otherwise secure profits. "We might just as well, if this amendment is to be carried into effect, withdraw the whole of this Bill," added Mr. Hill.

The amendment was put and defeated.

Mr. E. G. Turner then moved that the words "communicates no decision" be substituted for the worlds, "sends no answer," to an application to the local authority to build on land. Mr. Turner said that the words "sends no answer" would be unfair to the builder as he might be told at the expiration of the period of three months that his application was under consideration.

On behalf of Government, Mr. Hill accepted the amendment which was carried.

COST OF SCHEMES.

Mr. G. B. Upasani then moved an amendment that instead of throwing the burden of costs of a scheme on a few owners, the cost be proportionately recovered from Government and the local authority. He said that it was but fair that any cost incurred in pursuance of the scheme should be shared by the whole population of the whole municipal area, as they would be benefited by the scheme.

Mr. Claude Hill said that the effect of the amendment was that the local Government should come to the assistance of the local authorities with a contribution. Whether the general tax-payer should take part in expenses after local improvements was a question which could be decided when the occasion arose, but he ventured to think that on principle the Council would not support that proposition. Besides, members must be aware that in the past Government had come to the assistance of local authorities in cases where they deserved help and that in future if a good town-planning scheme was prepared, there was no reason to fear that Government would not come to the assistance of the local body if their funds were not sufficient to carry out the scheme. But to include this in the bill was contrary to principle and contrary to the principle of town-planning in general.

The amendment was lost.

A USEFUL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Upasani then moved that the following proviso be added to a clause giving the local authority power to make agreements: —"if the agreement be disallowed or modified by Government or by the tribunal of arbitration either party shall have the option to avoid it if they so elect."

Mr. Hill on behalf of Government congratulated Mr. Upasani on having this time brought forward a really useful amendment and said he would accept the amendment if the hon. member accepted a modification of it in the following words: —"provided that if the agreement be modified by Government, either party shall have the option to avoid it if he so elects."

Mr. Upasani accepted the modification and the amendment thus amended was carried.

ASSESSMENT OF VALUES.

Mr. Sathe moved an amendment to the clauses with regard to the assessment of property, the object of which was to provide that the assessment of the market value of a plot before a scheme should be left to the Tribunal of Arbitration in the same way as the determination of the prospective value was. The assessment of the present market value was in the Bill, left to the sole and final decision of the Arbitrator. He thought it was quite fair that the determination of the two assessments should be left in the same hands.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas remarked that in the Select Committee they thought the arbitrator who was an expert might be left to assess the present market value.

Mr. Turner said the hon. member wished the Tribunal to confirm each and every decision of the arbitrator. That would mean considerable delay and every day's delay increased the expense of the scheme to owners of property. If the Council was of opinion that these clauses should be added, there should be a proviso that valuations below a certain amount should be excluded.

Mr. Claude Hill said that had Mr. Sathe been present on the day when the Select Committee considered this particular point, he would have realised that the whole of his arguments were carefully considered, and the Select Committee unanimously came to the conclusion that the whole balance of the arguments was against him. The real point which determined the opinion of the Select Committee was that there was really a considerable increase of cost involved both to individual owners and to local authorities if they prolonged the proceedings as this amendment would do. The amendment was defeated by 30 votes to 15.

Mr. Upasani moved a similar amendment with regard to other matters which in the Bill are left to the final decision of the arbitrator being made subject to the decision of the Tribunal, but this was defeated. A number of other amendments of a similar character were withdrawn.

PRESIDENT OF TRIBUNAL.

Mr. Claude Hill moved an amendment to the clause providing for the appointment of President of the Tribunal of Arbitration. The clause provided that the President shall, in the city of Bombay, be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, to be appointed by the Chief Justice, and elsewhere the District Judge; and the amendment sought to alter it so that in Bombay the President shall hold or shall have held, office as a Judge of the High Court; that in the district of Karachi he shall be an Assistant Judicial Commissioner appointed by the Judicial Commissioner, and elsewhere the District Judge.

Mr. Upasani said he was in favour of leaving the clause as it stood.

Mr. Setalvad observed that Mr. Upasani had apparently not understood the object of the alteration. The amendment would achieve the object which the Select Committee had in view in framing the clause. There was only one point which might arise, and that was, now they had altered it so that those who had held office as a Judge of the High Court might be appointed, whether they should still leave the appointment in the hands of the Chief Justice.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said when Mr. Setalvad raised the last point he thought he was going to congratulate the Government on their self-denying ordinance in still leaving in the hands of the Chief Justice an appointment which they might have kept in their own hands. (Laughter.)

The amendment was carried.

Mr. B. S. Kamat next moved an amendment to secure that one of the assessors on the Tribunal of Arbitration shall be an impartial non-official person. Mr. Kamat said that the assessor was to be appointed by the High Court Judge or the district judge and he might happen to be an official in the actual service of Government. His object in moving the amendment was to secure and expressly lay down that a non-official shall be appointed. That will secure greater confidence on the part of the public. He pointed out that in Bombay the Corporation were given a right to elect an assessor on the tribunal of appeal and it would be consistent to say that as no direct representation could be given to the people in the mofussil in this case, they shall have a non-official.

Mr. Claude Hill said he regretted he was unable to agree to the amendment but he hoped that if he assured the mover that when they framed rules under this Act they would provide therein that whenever it was possible the impartial person shall be a non-official, he would accept the undertaking and withdraw his amendment, as there would be no cause left to regret. Mr. Kamat had said that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a non-official but they would not be quite sure of that and therefore it was not desirable to tie themselves down and cripple their usefulness in carrying out town-planning schemes.

Mr. Kamat withdrew his amendment after this explanation.

Mr. Claude Hill then moved that the clause requiring the tribunal to state a case for the High Court on any question of law be omitted. He said that as intimated by him in his opening remarks, this amendment was necessitated by the view taken by the Government of India, who said that it was undesirable to pass a validating Act for this purpose. The Government of India, in their letter suggested that in view of the very careful constitution of the Tribunal of Arbitration by appointing the highest judicial authority would provide adequate safeguards and that legal questions would be very carefully considered. Since then his Excellency's Executive Council had come to the conclusion that on the whole this clause might be safely omitted. As a matter of fact, this clause was inserted in the Select Committee at the suggestion of one member. The Select Committee was anxious to take all possible steps to safeguard against contingencies and matters of doubt and in doing so they hedged round the operations the tribunal that they were setting up. The Executive Council had now gone through the matter and they were of opinion that this final safeguard of stating the case for the ruling of the High Court might be safely dropped as it would not have a deteriorating effect on the machinery that they were setting up.

The amendment was agreed to without any discussion.

The rest of the amendments were withdrawn and the consideration of the Bill clause by clause was concluded.

THIRD READING.

Mr. Claude Hill then moved the third reading of the bill. In doing so he said that he did not think many remarks were expected of him. This bill was introduced almost a year ago. It was read a first time and referred to the select committee in March last. The bill was before the country for five months before the select committee, which he repeated was of a very representative character, was appointed and six months had elapsed since the report of the select committee was available to the public for criticism. No doubt the numbers of amendments on the bill had been considerable but while some of them betrayed a want of appreciation of the extremely technical subject of town-planning, he did not think that the time of the Council was needlessly wasted in considering them. In this matter the select committee was fortunate in having the services of experts and their deliberations were of an unusual length and they had submitted an unusual report and it was therefore natural that several sections gave rise to misapprehensions in the minds of those, who had not the opportunity of discussing the subject with the experts. In moving the third reading he could not sufficiently express his sense of obligation to the members of the Council, more particularly to the members of the select-committee, for the manner in which they had assisted Government throughout in disposing of this measure and he hoped that it would, in due course, become law, and he re-iterated the remarks of Sir Pheroseshah Mehta that it was a matter of congratulation for his Excellency that in what was a pioneer piece of legislation, it was his Excellency's Government which was fortunate to take the lead. He was quite confident that this bill would prove an efficient measure for the improvement and future extension of towns in the Presidency and he felt fully confident that far from its being a measure of oppression or of fomenting trouble between the local bodies and the people residing in those limits, it would carry forward the idea of general improvements of towns on the basis of universal advantage.

In conclusion, he could not sufficiently express his sense of gratitude for the loyal help the members had given him, without which he would not have been able to ask his Excellency to permit him to move the third reading then.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON THE SCOPE OF THE BILL.

There was no discussion on the motion and in putting the question that the bill be read a third time, his Excellency the President said that hon. members might take it that the peaceful course that this Bill had through the house was a happy omen for the future usefulness of the new Town-Planning Bill. He confessed he had been surprised to find that there had been so little of substantial criticism with regard to the details of this Bill and that he thought was largely due to the fact that great credit must be given to his honourable colleague Mr. Hill and to the Select Committee for the very constant care and attention they had given to the details of the Bill, so as to make it free of destructive criticism, even of his honourable friend Mr. Upasani.

His Excellency thought that it was his honourable friend Sir Pherozeshah who expressed the view, with which he was in entire agreement, that they should remember that this was a test measure, that they must remember that it was the first of its kind introduced in India and he asked the Government to remember their responsibility in the administration of this measure, which administration, he said, was of a very heavy nature for the Bombay Government and he had urged and perfectly rightly urged that they must go with great care and caution and his Excellency entirely agreed with these remarks. They might find that certain amendments might have made the Bill more just but he asked the members to rely on Government to do all in the fairest manner possible and at the same time his Excellency trusted that Government would have the fullest co-operation not only of the members of this Council but also of the people to assist them in their endeavour. Now, what was it they wished to achieve by this Bill? It might fairly be said by those who travelled extensively that they had seen towns and suburbs literally fumbling up without proper roads, without any method of development or without any knowledge or thought of sanitation and what they hoped to achieve was that Government and local authorities would combine to secure for the citizens better and healthier home, and a more sanitary home, with better accesses to their places of work and with places of healthier recreation and if they ensured this, they would raise up in this country a healthier, happier and much more self-respecting people than they could possibly expect in the circumstances people lived at present.

In conclusion, his Excellency thanked the members for the assistance given by them to Government in the various stages of the Bill.

The Bill was then read a third time.

SURVEY OF BOMBAY.

STRONG PROTEST BY SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

Sir Richard Lamb then introduced the first reading of a Bill to provide for a survey of the town and island of Bombay. He said, he had not much to add to what was stated in the statement of objects and reasons. They had had in preparing this Bill the advantage of an Act already in force in Calcutta that provided for such a survey as they would have in Bombay. They had, therefore, to a very great extent drafted their Bill on the lines of the Calcutta Act. The survey in Bombay had been undertaken after a long correspondence and examination of the methods of carrying it out, the correspondence having been begun so long ago as 1908 when the need for a new survey became urgent. The value of the Laughton survey of Bombay was acknowledged, but it was made a very long time ago, and was now very much out of date. At first it was thought they might be able to make use of the previous survey in some measure, but it was found on investigation that an entirely new survey was required. The Government of India give them assistance, and the experimental work done had proved successful. What this Bill sought to provide was legislative sanction for the survey. The greater number of the clauses of the Bill dealt entirely with survey matters, and they followed very closely the wording of the Calcutta Act. The clauses which were not in the Calcutta Act were taken from the Bombay Land Revenue Code, and it had been found necessary to introduce them. He understood that there was some apprehension about these clauses but he thought that could be settled when they came to thrash out the matter in Select Committee. The provision with regard to the preparation of a register of possession was such that it must be maintained so as to do away with the necessity of their undertaking another survey in the next thirty or fifty years.

AN EXTENSIVE BILL.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said, this was apparently a very harmless and innocent-looking Bill but he thought that members if they studied it more closely would find that it was a far more extensive bill and dealt with matters of far greater importance than could be otherwise supposed. In that connection he could not help wishing that they had followed the course which the Viceroy's Council used to follow in the days when he was a member of it. This Bill was published in the "Government Gazette" certainly long before the eighteen days prescribed by their rules. He believed it was published on November 2nd, but even then he ventured to think that the Bill was of such a character and required such minute examination that it seemed to him to be almost impossible that the public, the press, and the parties interested would be able to study it as they should be able to do before it came before the Council, even for the first reading.

In the Governor-General's Council in the days to which he referred, the course followed was this. The first reading was allowed to go on, and was passed, and then the Select Committee did not immediately follow. The Bill was brought forward at the beginning of the next session, and the Select Committee was appointed, and brought up its report during the same session. The Bill was then proceeded with in the usual course. That procedure allowed the public, the press and the parties interested to make their representations before the Select Committee closed its deliberations. The course they were following very often resulted in the Select Committee finishing its deliberations before representations could be made, while the other course enabled the Select Committee to have time to receive all possible representations which bodies interested might make. He made this observation particularly with regard to a Bill of this character which required minute study before they could find out the real extent of the operation of the Bill. He would show that those provisions were of a character that would cause agitation in Bombay to which it would be difficult to find a parallel.

A SIMILAR MEASURE.

The Bill reminded him of an incident in that Council in 1904 at the first meeting at which his Excellency's predecessor, Lord Lamington, presided. A similar Bill was brought forward, which they were told was based on a Bill passed in England—the English Motors Bill—and a similar Bill passed in Bengal two or three months before. It was alleged in the statement of objects and reasons that the Bill introduced in Bombay was based on the English and Bengal Bills, and so it was except in one section, which actually placed power in the hands of the Government to grant monopolies for running motors, not only in every town in the mofussil but also in all the cities, including Bombay—a most extensive thing. He ventured to point this out, and Lord Lamington, after he had made his objection, pointed out to his advisers on the Government, during the luncheon interval, that such a thing could not possibly be allowed. When the Council re-assembled, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, as he was then, ruefully announced that they had determined to withdraw that section completely.

The same thing applied to the Bill now before the Council. It was perfectly true that this Bill was founded on the Calcutta Survey Act of 1887, and nothing would have led anybody to imagine that there was any difference between the two unless he had gone minutely into, not simply the sections, because they were practically the same, but the clauses as well. In the Calcutta Act there was the usual clause giving power to the Government to make rules for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the act—a very proper section. But in the clause in the Bill now before them, section 19 said: "The Government may lay down rules not being inconsistent with this act, to provide for the preparation and maintenance of maps—those were the same words as in the Calcutta act—and of a register of possession." The latter were the additional words, and were the words he objected to. This was absolutely different to survey work, and he would ask hon. members to realise what the addition of these few words meant.

INQUISITION INTO PRIVATE TITLES.

In the first place, he would say that it meant an inquisition into all private titles of all private owners of property in the city of Bombay, whether they paid land revenue or not. He was not speaking without the book when he said this. Some time ago a letter came from the Government of Bombay to the Bombay Corporation, asking them to consent to pay a certain portion, one-sixth he believed it was, of the cost of the survey. Something in that letter, he frankly confessed, roused his suspicions, and he moved in the Corporation that the letter be sent to the Standing Committee for examination and report, and he further asked that the Standing Committee should request the Commissioner to explain whether this did not involve some inquisition into private titles of possession.

The Commissioner was asked to do that, and he believed his friend Mr. Curtis was approached by Mr. Cadell. He believed he was correct in saying that Mr. Curtis explained to Mr. Cadell what would be the meaning of these words in the Bill. He had a copy of the letter which Mr. Cadell wrote upon that explanation given to him by Mr. Curtis, and he asked the attention of the Council to the real explanation of the meaning of the addition of those words. The letter said: "The inquiry into disputed cases of possession will be conducted by a gentleman of legal training appointed by the Government." All that would creep in under the power of making rules. Proceeding the letter of Mr. Cadell said: "I understand it is the intention of Government shortly to legislate in the matter. It will be seen that it is proposed to maintain a central office and to make the registration of all changes and valuation of title compulsory. This will doubtless have the effect of making entries in the survey strong evidence in courts, of law. The record maintained will in effect be a record of rights." Thus they had under the power of making rules, the making of registration of titles compulsory, so that there might come into existence in time a record of rights.

BY WHAT RIGHT?

"I ask," continued Sir Pherozeshah, "what right have the Government to investigate titles or to compile a record of rights so far as private properties are concerned? Has anybody ever heard of people being required to produce their title-deeds so that flaws might be discovered in them? A title might be a perfectly good one, and still when examined by a solicitor it might be found that there were flaws in it. In England, so strong is the objection to any such inquisition into private titles that courts of law will not permit a witness to be subpoenaed for the production of title deeds. That is the law, too, which has been followed in India, and no witness can be compelled to produce his title deeds in any court of law. As I have said, a title deed might be perfectly good, but if you subject it to critical examination there may be a hundred flaws in it. Take the Government itself, for instance. In hundreds of cases they absolutely refuse to produce any document which affects their title. I ask Sir Richard Lamb, whose knowledge and experience of revenue matters is, I suppose, unequalled in this Presidency, if that is not so; while if we members of Council were impertinent enough to ask a question in Council relating to such a question as title I can imagine Sir Richard rising and sternly giving a *non possumus*."

BENEFICIAL POSSESSION.

Sir Pherozeshah went on to say that the real meaning of these words in the Bill would be that wherever there was a dispute the party would be required to appear before a gentleman of legal training and prove his good title, and even to prove possession he must produce the title deeds. Possession itself was a most dangerous word; a word that might mean anything. What did they mean by possession,—actual physical possession, on sufference or what?

Mr. Surtis:—Beneficial possession.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta: What is a beneficial possession? Mr. Curtis will find it means all sorts of different things. What a vista of litigation and dispute it will cause if a man is to be required to show his title to beneficial possession. I am afraid Mr. Curtis is expounding a law which he will find it very difficult to support when the time comes, if we set aside actual possession, possession by tenant at will, possession by sufferance or possession for a period. What he means, if he means anything at all, is ownership, rightful ownership, and how are you going to prove rightful ownership except by production of title deeds? Suppose you are called upon to prove beneficial possession or ownership how are you to do it? Are you to go before a gentleman of legel training and propound it? Most people would go to a solicitor, and that will lead to putting an enormous burden upon private owners. I say Government have no right to do this at all.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROPOSAL.

They would all like, he continued, another survey, a survey like Col. Laughton made in which all boundaries of property would be shown, and it would be quite right for a private owner to be called upon to prove possession of a strip of land on the roadway. But they had no right to demand that people should prove their full title to property. This was an extensive Bill involving questions which would give rise to such perturbation and agitation in the city as there used to be in the old days. In Bombay there was a large number of single house-owners, people who owned a single house, lived in part of it and maintained themselves by letting the other part. What a burden they were putting on such people, and for a purpose which the Government had no right to go into at all. There were tribunals such as the High Court to decide cases when disputes arose, but here they were going to enter upon an inquiry into all properties, which, as he said, the Government had no right whatever to do.

His friend Mr. Curtis spoke very glibly about beneficial ownership, but what difficulties would arise in defining ownership in, say, a joint Hindu family, or of a Mahomedan property. He had not given notice of an amendment on the first reading as he at first intended to do, because he thought the matter could be best thrashed out in Select Committee. He did want to impress upon the Council that this Bill, if they persisted with it, was likely to cause immense mischief and to bring about immense agitation. They were interfering with private rights, which was not done in England.

Mr. Curtis: What about London?

Sir Perozeshah Mehta: There is no such thing in London as a record of rights of private property. In a city like Bombay and with conditions of Indian life, if they pressed on this Bill, they would bring a hornet's nest round their ears such as they had not experienced for many years. However, he could say anything further he had to say in Select Committee, of which Sir Richard Lamb had invited him to be a member. He had expressed his willingness to do so, although he might otherwise have wished to spare himself, but he could not possibly refuse to serve when the matter was of such vast importance to the welfare of the city.

THE GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Mr. Curtis after giving a history of the question of the survey of Bombay, and the various discussions which had taken place with regard to it, proceeded to define the meaning of the phrase "cadastral survey," and said the meaning of that was "a final register of value and ownership of properties in the country." Continuing his speech he said that when the Municipal Commissioner consulted his heads of departments, they all replied that they wanted a cadastral survey. The same answer was given in the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust; they all said that nothing less than a cadastral survey would answer the purposes of Bombay. To his mind, the cadastral survey meant (1) a map and (2) a register. On receipt of the replies from these public bodies, the question was forwarded to a committee of five officers, who also reported on the desirability and advisability of having a survey. Inquiries were then made whether the records of Laughton's survey were available and it was ascertained that all the records were lost and the maps were so useless and in so disgraceful a condition that no revision of them worth the name could be carried on since 1874. On these facts and having regard to the very strongly expressed opinions of the Municipal Commissioner and the heads of his departments and of the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust, Government decided that a survey should be carried out.

METHODS TO BE PURSUED.

The next question that sprung up was about the methods of carrying out the survey. Now at present there were about 30 or 40 mofussil towns where a survey was being carried on at the urgent request either of the municipalities or of the people themselves.

Sir Pheroseshah.—Under what act?

Mr. Curtis—The Land Revenue Code.

Continuing, Mr. Curtis said that what he was going to point out was that the circumstances in this city were of a much more difficult nature than in the mofussil and the local Government sought the assistance of the Government of India, who deputed their superintendent of sur-

(*Continued on Page 9.*)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued from Page* 8.)

veys. After a detailed consideration in consultation with this gentleman it was found impossible to arrive at any figure as to what the estimate of the whole cost would be and they also had to consider the question whether they should take observations by day or by night. In view of the difference of opinion that existed on the latter subject, it was decided to make an experiment and the operations were begun last year in a chosen area in Girgaum. It was then found that the estimate of cost that was formed was reasonable. Accordingly, it was considered advisable to carry on the work and as it was desirable to keep the nucleus of the survey party the experiment was not wound up and they had now come to legislate on the subject.

SIR P. MEHTA'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Curtis then proceeded to deal with the remarks of Sir Pheroseshah Mehta and said that he understood the honourable member had no objection to a resurvey and was prepared to vote for the first reading of the bill subject to certain sections, to which he took objection, receiving a careful consideration at the hands of the select committee at a certain date. With regard to the unfortunate expression "register of possession," he said, that a cadastral survey postulated two things—a map and a register—and it was for the Council to say what that register was to contain. In his opinion they should contain the quantity, value and ownership of the property and he assured the honourable member that it was never contemplated to hold any private inquiries into title and he was further more prepared to accept a proviso to Section 19 providing that there shall be no inference as to title. What they wanted to achieve by this Bill was to have a reliable list in 1915 of persons owning property in Bombay for the purposes of the Municipaity, Government, the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust.

Sir Pherozeshah:—No, not for municipal purposes.

Mr. Curtis:—The municipal representative has said so.

Sir Pherozeshah:—No, the Municipal Commissioner is not a representative.

Mr. Curtis:—Then I shall say that the head of the executive, who is the channel of all correspondence.

Sir Pherozeshah:—No, my Lord, I dispute that statement too. The Municipal Commissioner is not the channel of all correspondence.

NOT AN ENQUIRY INTO TITLES.

Mr. Curtis said that he would say that the Municipal Commissioner wanted it. These people said that they would not be satisfied with a mere map showing physical details and physical marks but there should be a register giving the details of value and ownership of the property. This, however, was a matter of detail and could be thrashed out in the Select Committee.

Mr. Curtis, continuing said, that he was not rash in prophesying that their registers, which would be prepared under skilled superintendence, would in a very short time acquire the value that was given to Laughton's register by the highest authority in the Presidency. The honourable member had made statements about the existing law regarding the registration of titles in England or Scotland but he ventured to assure him that there were such laws existing, and even, at present, there was an amending bill pending consideration in Middlesex. He reiterated once more that the intention of Government was not to undertake a detailed or extensive inquiry into titles of properties in Bombay. The procedure would be the same as adopted in the mofussil under the Land Revenue Code and he observed that from a revenue officer's point of view it was unfortunate that the code did not apply to the City of Bombay, for then a survey would have been made and a register kept. Now they had to put in a new act and the additional words in Section 19 that the honourable member complained of, were put in to avoid the mistakes made in 1874 and provided for the proper maintenance of maps and registers, and he did not think that they should jeopardise a useful measure on account of the ambiguity of words. It might be possible to get over all the objections by adding the proviso he had suggested. He ventured to urge that the matter was one of great utility and one of supreme necessity for the effective administration of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust and for the development of this great city of which they were all very proud. He, therefore, asked the Council to agree to the firsting reading.

SIR RICHARD LAMB.

Sir Richard Lamb then replied to the debate. He said, he was unable to appreciate the grounds on which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta anticipated a terrific outbreak of distress and distrust in Bombay. He wished to point out that it was not necessary to assume that because a register of possession was to be framed that therefore there would be a detailed inquiry into the title. In any survey there must be some lists of land and in all cases must be entered against the item the name of the individual to whom the plot belonged and he could not understand how an entry of actual possession could cause disturbance, how was it that no such trouble had arisen since the year 1867, when it was laid down that the collector shall keep a register in order to enable him to recover the revenue. It was laid down that the collector shall recover revenue from a superior holder and when there was any change in the title of the superior holder, notice was to be given to the collector. The word "title" was actually used, the collector was keeping that register and people had been obliged to give notices of transfers of title and as yet no disturbance had arisen; and similarly the Bombay Municipal Act laid down, he believed it was section 156, that a register shall be kept of persons primarily liable to pay municipal taxes,—and ever since 1888 the Municipality maintained a register and people had to give notice of the transfer of title; so that at the present time two such registers were in existence in Bombay and all that was proposed to do now was to undertake the survey and thus have one record of so good a quality that the Collector and the Municipal Commissioner might be able to refer to it as an authoritative document for the collection of revenue or municipal taxes. It, therefore, seemed to him that the fear his honourable friend had expressed that consternation, distress and inconvenience would be caused in the city, rested on no substantial basis and he ventured to suggest that it was a fantastic dream.

With regard to the point urged by Sir Pheroseshah regarding the time given for considering the bill after its publication and the procedure to be adopted, he said that certain rules were framed for the conduct of business in the Viceroy's Council and they applied to that Council only. For them there was a separate set of rules and if they wanted to adopt that procedure they must first amend their rules.

Sir Pherozeshah:—No, you can do it under our rules.

Sir Richard:—My opinion is that we cannot. But as I have already told the honourable member I do not propose to go on at once with the bill in Select Committee but we shall take it some time in January.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

In putting the question that the bill be read a first time his Excellency said, that members would agree with him when he said that they had had an interesting discussion on what was a very important measure for the City of Bombay. Before speaking on the merits he wished to refer to the point raised regarding the rules of procedure, and observed that as far as this individual bill was concerned, his honourable colleague proposed to postpone the session of the select committee towards the middle of January, and that should give every one time to consider the bill in all its forms. The controversy then really came to this. It was a question whether the term "record of rights" should be used or the term "register of possession" and members must have noticed that his honourable friend Sir Pheroseshah Mehta had given them an interesting parallel of an interesting bill brought in this council in 1904, when Lord Lamington was Governor of the Presidency. Then Lord Lamington was so overwhelmed with the oratory of his honourable friend——

Sir Pherozeshah:—No, Sir, arguments.

His Excellency.—Well, I shall give my honourable friend the full benefit of his arguments, and say that Lord Lamington was so overwhelmed that he withdrew the bill after consulting his colleagues. Continuing his Excellency said that he was overwhelmed with the same kind of oratory in the hope that he would take his colleagues into consultation and withdraw this bill. But Lord Lamington was "a new boy," and he had been at this for a pretty long time and he was able to withstand this appeal.

What his Excellency understood from Sir Pheroseshah's remarks was that the latter wished to have absolute boundaries between private and public properties and wished to let alone the boundaries between private properties and private properties.

Government wished to put the boundary marks there also. That was the difference between them, and that seemed to his Excellency to be an extraordinary position to take. When he said this, he spoke with some experience as a property owner at Home, and he informed the Council that, for a number of years, every house, field or building that he owned were known on the map by his name along with a division line between his property and the properties of private owners around him.

In conclusion his Excellency said that he hoped that when the Bill emerged from Select Committee, where he was sure from the experience they had gained in the morning of the Town-Planning Bill, that his honourable colleague, his honourable friend and Mr. Curtis would decide the details in an amicable manner, all these difficulties would be swept away and they would have a map of a satisfactory nature.

The Bill was then read a first time.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Sir Richard Lamb, the following Select Committee was appointed to consider the Bill:—Sir Pheroseshah Mehta; Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Mr. Manmohandass Ramji; Mr. C. H. Setalvad; Mr. T. W. Birkett; Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy; Sir Fredrick L. Sprott; Mr. G. W. Hatch; Mr. G. Carmichael; Mr. G. S. Curtis; Mr. E. F. Nicholson and Sir Richard Lamb.

Some discussion took place between the mover and Sir Pheroseshah Mehta as to the time to be given to the Select Committee. Sir R. Lamb at first suggested Jan. 31st but Sir P. Mehta urged that more time should be given the public to make representations, and ultimately it was agreed to instruct the Select Committee to make its report not later than February 14th.

A CONSEQUENTIAL BILL.

Sir Richard Lamb then proposed the first reading of a Bill further to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876, which he said was consequential on the previous Bill, and the reference of it to the same select committee.

This was adopted.

OTHER BILLS.

Mr. Pattani then introduced the Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments in force in Bombay. The Royal Commission on Decentralization, he said, submitted their Report in 1909, and since that date the Government of India and the Local Governments had been gradually carrying into effect the various proposals of the Commission. There was considerable discussion as to whether there should be a general Decentralization Act or specific Decentralization Acts, that is Acts specifying the particular sections in which amendments should be made. It was finally decided that the latter course was preferable, and accordingly a Decentralization Bill had been introduced and passed in the Imperial Council, and similar Bills would be passed in the Local Councils.

A full account in justification of the Bill had been given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and as the provisions of the Bill consisted of details which would be studied by the Select Committee, he would not discuss them then.

The Bill was referred to the following Select Committee, with instructions to report by February 15th:—Mr. Curtis, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Naik, Mr. Upasani, Mr. Belvi, Mr. Hidayatallah, and the mover.

Mr. Clude Hill moved the first reading of a Bill to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of Sind, which was referred to the following Special Committee:—Mr. Curtis, Mr. Harchandrai, Mr. Kothari, Sir F. Sprott, Mr. Webb and the mover.

Mr. Harchandrai, asked that his name might be removed from the select committee.

Sir Richard Lamb proposed that the Commissioner of the Northern Division be appointed on the Select Committee on the Gujerat Talukdari Bill, in place of Mr. Barrow resigned.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

His Excellency, in closing the session, said: This session of the Council I have once more to thank hon. members most sincerely for the help they have given me, and I can assure them and that these are no empty words. I do appreciate very fully the constant assistance and consideration I have received in my responsible position from the Council in the last two years. We have passed one most important measure and I daresay members are not sorry our session has not been quite so long as on the last occasion. I am sure it is the wish of every single member of this Council that our political sky may clear during the next few months, and I trust we shall be able to meet next session under more pleasing circumstances than we have been able to do on this occasion.

The Council then adjourned.

"ALL DOING SPLENDIDLY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having seen an Englishman's letter and a Scotchwoman's reply I fail to see why "A Soldier's Wife" and "Union Jack" make it an English *versus* Scotch controversy.

An Englishman was annoyed at the London Scottish being so much before the public, through the press.

He then goes on to attack the Scotch editors in India and finishes up by saying that the English form 95 per cent. of the fighting men at the front, who are bearing the brunt of the fighting but do not advertise.

Does an Englishman really think that men go to the front to fight for King and country for an advertisement? And again, have the English regiments borne more than our Indian, Welsh, Irish and other Scotch regiments?

A Scotchwoman, in the extract from the London paper, explains why the London Scottish were so much in the eye of the public, it being an epoch in military history and the first Territorial battalion to be in the fighting line with the Regulars.

Not only that, wasn't there a boom in recruiting after the publication?

I don't think Scotchwoman was anything but complimentary to the English, with the exception of an Englishman.

No matter what their nationality, they are all doing splendidly and I'm sure they are "A' Jock Tamsan's bairns" when at the front, and need none to advertise for them.—Yours, etc.,

A LOVER OF THEM ALL.

Dec. 9.

TO A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with regret that I see by "A Soldiers Wife's" letter that I have been misunderstood.

My letter was a reply to "An Englishman," an individual, I am sure I made no imputation against Englishmen.

Although I signed myself a Scotchwoman, which I am, it is not to say that I thought the London Scottish and other regiments were composed of Scotch only,—I know, having relatives now serving with both countries.

"An Englishman" attacks the Scotch editors in India and then goes on to suggest that the London Scottish have advertised their achievements when it is the Press Bureau he should blame, as, if any man gives up all that is dear and near to him to go to the front for advertisement.

"Shame on an Englishman for the thought.".

What about the other Irish, Welsh, Indian, Scotch etc., regiments; have they not borne the brunt as well?

Good duck to you and yours, "Soldier's Wife," as yours is a harder task than many will ever realise.—Yours etc.,

A SCOTCHWOMAN.

Dec. 9.

P. S.—My best wishes to you "Union Jack," yours is a family to be proud of.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

PRINCE'S RELATIVE COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Dec. 9.

Mr. Thanawala, Chief Magistrate, has passed orders in the case in which Jang Bahadur, of the Gaekwar's 2nd Infantry, was alleged to have murdered his wife by strangulation.

The Magistrate held that there was no direct evidence but he committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing sessions, as the House-Surgeon of the Dufferin Hospital, who held the post-mortem, had deposed that the death was homicidal and not suicidal as stated by the accused.

The case is being followed with considerable interest, the accused being related to the late Prince Fatehsinghrao Gaekwar by marriage.

Mr. Manibhai, Government Pleader, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Pradhan defended the accused.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

PENSIONS AND WAR LOAN.

There were not more than 40 members present in the House of Commons when the Speaker, in his richly gold-embroidered official gown, took the chair at 2 o'clock on November 11.

On Black Rod summoning Members to the House of Lords to hear the King's speech read, the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law walked side by side in the procession.

Business in the Commons began at 4 o'clock, when all sections of the House were well represented, several members wearing khaki.

Sir Robert Price (L, E. Norfolk), moving the address of thanks in reply to the King's speech, said that party controversy was dead or in a deep sleep, and it would not help the triumph of our arms to wake it again. Even when the war ended he thought that for some years to come the memory of the way in which all parties had shown themselves Englishmen in the time of trial, would prevent party feeling being as bitter as it had been within the last few years. (Cheers.)

Party drums had now ceased, and the only drum that sounded was that which called the manhood of the nation to the help of their King and country. He was glad the response had been good. Our cause was good. The judgment of the whole civilised world was against Germany, and we had noble allies. (Cheers.)

Belgium, instead of pursuing the primrose path, chose the more difficult path of honour, to the admiration of the world. (Cheers.) France was fighting a most gallant fight, while Russia had astonished the world by her organisation and her strategy. Our sailors were the admiration of the world, and though we knew that our soldiers were good, we did not know until the present war how good they were. (Cheers.)

Mr. Middlebrook (L, S. Leeds), seconding the motion spoke of the nation's and the Empire's unanimous endorsements of the Government's action, and said he was certain the country would gladly bear all the financial burdens which the Government considered requisite for the successful prosecution of the war and for making adequate provision for the dependents of the men who were fighting for us.

OPPOSITION LEADER.

Mr. Bonar Law (Opposition leader) said that all their thoughts were concentrated on how they could most speedily bring to an end this horrible war. He quoted a passage from a speech by John Bright which had always seemed to him more eloquent than even the famous speech in which he spoke of the angel of death:

> Here, sitting near me very often, sat the Member for Frome. I met him a short time before he went out, at Mr. Westerton's, the bookseller's, near Hyde Park Corner. I asked him whether he was going out. He answered that he was afraid he was; not afraid in the sense of personal fear—he knew not that—but he said, with a look and a tone I shall never forget: "It is no light matter for a man who has a wife and five little children." Now his wife is a widow, his children fatherless.

OUR RESOURCES.

But the resources of the Allies, if they can be made available, are far greater than those of our enemies. The only chance of the ultimate success of the German arms was that they should win before those resources could be drawn upon. She has failed. (Cheers.) On both fronts she has failed, and at this moment it seems that every man whom we can send to the front may be worth many men who will be sent in weeks or months to come. (Cheers.)

But a great war like this is settled not merely by the clash of opposing forces. We have reason to be proud of the financial position of this country. (Cheers.)

ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

With our enemies already the economic pressure is having its effect, as is shown by the way the exchanges have fallen against Germany all over the world. (Hear, hear.) But if we can even maintain the measure of success which has attended our arms up to the present, then I believe the effect will be infinitely greater, for it will become evident that however long the war may last Germany must be beaten, and the moment that is realised all these economic forces will work with a pressure of which we have no conception. (Cheers.)

I am therefore sanguine enough to hope that perhaps the war may not last so long as most of us are inclined to believe; but even if it be so, it is only another reason for straining every nerve to put every man into the field to bring it to an end at the earliest possible moment. (Cheers.)

Continuing, Mr. Bonar Law asked who was responsible for sending the Naval Brigade to Antwerp, and on what principle the Government were proceeding in their treatment of aliens.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

There was also the question of news. He thought perhaps the Press had been muzzled more than was necessary for military reasons.

Someone had spoken of the London Scottish. We were all proud of them, but they were not the only regiment that had distinguished themselves. The people of the districts directly interested in those regiments had a right to know how they had fought and suffered.

I wish (he added) we could have an accredited reporter at the front; but I suppose that is impossible.

With regard to recruiting and allowances to dependents, the speaker said: The risks our men are running are out of all proportion to any previous cases. It is our duty to consider that risk big enough sacrifice, and to see that these men do not also suffer pecuniarily by their action.

THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Asquith said the Government welcomed such criticism, inspired not by the wish to create difficulties, but by the desire that the Government should be able to count on the intelligent and reasoned counsel of the Opposition.

They had witnessed the complete solidity, in sentiment and action, of all parties in the United Kingdom, and they had had manifestations to which there was no parallel in history, from every quarter of the globe, of the sympathy and support, of all their fellow subjects of every creed, colour, race and clime. That was enough, if it stood alone, to make this a memorable and a proud experience.

Referring to the grievous losses sustained by land and sea, the Prime Minister alluded in feeling terms to the death of one of their own members (Captain O'Neill), and spoke of the sympathy which they felt in this connection for the Leader of the Opposition in another place.

The longer the war lasted (he continued) the more these horrible experiences, which made them realise what war meant, would be brought home to them. Despite all this they had seen their troops maintain a heroism and determination which had never been excelled in the history of the British Army. (Cheers.)

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

It was his serious conviction that, in conjunction with their gallant allies from France and Belgium, they had frustrated and absolutely defeated the first designs of the German army. The war might last a long time, but he doubted whether it would last as long as people originally predicted, and they might take to themselves this hope and assurance—that the longer it lasted the more would those great reserves of strength which the Empire possessed show themselves equal to fill the gaps and replace the losses which had occurred, and maintain their position until they achieved ultimate and complete victory. (Loud cheers.) The Empire was on its trial. The experience of the last three months not only encouraged them to believe, but inspired them with the confident hope that the longer the trial lasted and the more severe it became the more clearly would they emerge as the champions of a just cause and achieve not only for themselves but for European civilisation the great principles of liberty and justice for small nationalities.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANTWERP.

With regard to the expedition to Antwerp, the responsibility of that was the responsibility not of an individual, but of the Government as a whole. The Secretary for War was consulted and everything done was done with his knowledge and approval. It would not be well to go into the reasons for it, but he would say with the utmost confidence that in the opinion of his colleagues and their Naval and Military advisers, the expedition was a most material and useful factor in the conduct of the campaign. (Cheers.)

With regard to the treatment of alien enemies, the Government had proceeded on the simple principle of seizing at once those who, after years of observation, were suspected as spies, and then interning other alien enemies, not with a view to permanently interning innocent people, but in order to sift them out gradually. There might be cases of hardship, but the Government's action was dominated by the first consideration of the safety of the country.

As to the censorship, the Government were prepared to divulge everything, favourable or adverse, subject only to military considerations, and that was the principle on which they had acted throughout. They must remember that we had allies, and whatever was done must be done by joint action. (Hear, hear.) We must have regard to their interests. In these days of telephone and telegraph, the field for the descriptive writer was curtailed, as the information quickly became the common property of the whole world, and therefore of our enemies.

PENSIONS.

Referring to pensions, the Premier said the Government had every stimulus for dealing generously, but he should be extremely sorry if there was any competition in this matter. It would be a shocking misuse of the tragic opportunities of the war to indulge in any kind of auction—(hear, hear) and he was sure nothing was further from the mind of any party in the House. The question was a most difficult and complicated one, and many questions had to be considered. He welcomed the suggestion of a Committee, and the assistance and co-operation of such an inquiry as suggested. And if it was agreeable he would give a day for the discussion of the question.

WAR LOAN.

With regard to business, he intended to move a motion appropriating all time up to Christmas to Government business. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make a statement more or less of an elaborate character in regard to the financial situation, including the proposals for a loan which the Government proposed to raise.

On Tuesday he would propose two other Votes—one a Vote of credit of considerable dimensions for the further conduct of the war, and the other an additional Vote for men. The number of men already authorised by the three Votes which had been passed for the Regular Army alone was 1,186,000, and of that number all, with the exception of less than 100,000, were already in the service of the Crown. (Cheers.) It was obviously necessary, therefore, that he should ask for a considerable Vote for more men. That Vote he would take on Tuesday.

Then they would resume the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals. With the exception of one or two emergency measures of considerable importance, that would conclude the business which the Government proposed to submit to the House during the present sittings. The business ought not to be of a protracted duration.

In conclusion, he paid a warm tribute to the loyal co-operation which the Government had received during the last three months from the Leaders of the Opposition and of the Labour party, and he offered to them for himself and his colleagues their most cordial acknowledgment for the patriotic and united front they had enabled the Government to maintain.

On the motion of Mr. Arthur Henderson, the debate was adjourned, and the House rose at 6 o'clock.

PARIS AND LONDON.

AN EXTRAORD NARY CONTRAST.

To anyone who has been in Paris since the beginning of the war (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian") it is a strange experience to come to London. The contrast is extraordinary. In Paris the great majority of shops and other places of business in all the central quarters are closed, except a few of the big establishments. There are few shops open except those which sell food, drink, or tobacco. There is very little traffic, as there are no motor-buses, very few private motor-cars or carriages, and the motor-cabs are reduced by at least three-fourths. All the public museums and art galleries are closed, and all places of amusement of every sort. The kinemas, many of which have been open hitherto, were closed about a week ago by the military authorities, who will not even allow concerts of classical music. The cafes and bars still close at 8 p.m., and the restaurants at 9-30. After ten o'clock at night there are very few people in the streets and the grand boulevard is deserted. Paris, in fact, is as quiet as a small provincial town. London, on the contrary, seems to me fuller than ever. I never saw it look so crowded at the height of the season. So far as outward appearance goes nothing is changed during the daytime. Business seems to be going on everywhere as usual, and there is no sign of the war except the unusual prevalence of khaki and the posters appealing for recruits. At night the darkness of the streets makes, of course, a great difference, but it does not strike anyone coming from Paris, where we have had comparative darkness for two months. Perhaps some of the streets in Paris that are partially lighted are rather less dark than London, but whole quarters in Paris are not lighted at all. One has become so accustomed in Paris to the absence of noise, crowds, dust, and the smell of petrol that one is at first almost as much bewildered by the bustle of London as is a countryman visiting it for the first time. We have almost forgotten in Paris that the roads were more dangerous than in London, and we saunter across them at our leisure. It is a new experience to be again obliged to cross a street with an eye on the traffic. Perhaps in a sense we realise war too profoundly in Paris, or, at least, think of it too exclusively, for there is nothing, neither business nor pleasure, to take our minds off it. This may not be altogether good. In London, on the other hand, it is difficult to realise what is going on just across the Channel, only comparatively few miles away. To come to London from Paris is like going from one world to another.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO NEWLY-BORN ANIMALS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few months ago when I happened to visit the Pinjarapol, at Bhuleshwar in Bombay with my Assistant Manager Mr. Jh' aganlal Paramanandas Nanavaty, we carefully inspected it and more especially we found in a stable, young calves of a day or two old in a condition of being able even to simply move with great difficulty. Naturally it occurred to us, how these young calves could do without their mother's milk and in order to get solution of the question we asked one of the servants in charge and found that milk was forcibly poured down into their throat by means of wooden pipes, and as it could not be properly digested, a large number of them succumbed prematurely to inevitable doom.

Our Pinjrapol and such other institutions try their best to protect these young calves, yet with all their efforts and care they hardly succeed therein. As soon as a young calf is born herdsmen, considering it to be a co-partner in its mother's milk, leave it alone in woods whence compassionate persons carry it to the Pinjarapol, where inspite of all efforts it is grasped by the iron hand of death; many persons might have witnessed such scenes and sometimes cowherds are reported to have even actually used cruel means for putting an end to the innocent lives of these tender calves. It is most regrettable that people ungratefully neglect to death the offspring of milch animals from whose very milk they derive so many advantages and thus "Bite the hand which feeds them." The same spirit of filial love pervades the animal world, as it does among human beings. Hence it is that while the mother is near the calf, she tries to protect it against any one trying to approach it by pointing her horns against him. Is it then at all befitting us to cause such cruel separation?

It will not be therefore improper on my part to draw the attention of the "Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" to this matter. It is necessary that these Societies should keep a careful watch on persons in charge of innocent dumb animals, should bring defaulters to justice, and as a matter of conscience should realise the blessings of these helpless companions our dumb brothren the creatures of the same Divine Power.

On account of the frequent complaints regarding such cruelties some kind-hearted Native Princes have kindly unposed a severe cheek for preventing such mal-practics, and it is my humble solicitation that other merciful European Officers and Native Princes may place similar restrictions on the cruelties practised on such innocent dumb helpless tender animals.—Yours, etc.,

LALLUBHAI GULABCHAND JHAVERI,
Honorary Manager,
The Humanitarian Fund Office,
309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay.

H. E. the Prime Minister of Nepal has offered a large number of Nepalese and Tibetan blankets for the use of British and Gurkha soldiers serving in Europe. The offer has been gratefully accepted by H. E. the Viceroy.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SALE OF FOREIGN GOODS.

VICE-CONSUL FOR ITALY TO SELL.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

GIOVANI GORIO *v.* VALABHDAS KALYANJI & OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion dated the 23rd of November 1914 on behalf of the plaintiffs for an order that the plaintiff or some other person be appointed receiver of the goods in the hands of the plaintiff with liberty to sell the same either by public auction or private contract in terms of prayer (d) of the plaint. Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the notice. Mr. Nicholson appeared for the third defendant. The facts are shortly these:—The plaintiff has filed this suit against the three defendants (who carry on business in the name of Lakhmidas Vallabhdas at Mulji Jetha Market), for recovery of two sums of Rs. 19,215 and Rs. 1,75,072-12-0 from them, the first sum being the balance of the value of goods sold and delivered to them and the second being value of goods in the plaintiff's hands not taken delivery of by the defendants. All these goods in respect of which the claim is made consisted of bales of cotton checks, cotton zephyre cotton striped sucy, fancy coatings and were indented for the firm of Lakhmidas Vallabhdas (i. e. the defendants) under certain indents by the plaintiff. As the amount of the drafts had not been paid by the defendants and as they had also failed to take delivery of the said goods remaining in the plaintiff's hands, the plaintiff who carries on business in the name of B. G. Gorio & Co., filed the present suit against them.

Mr. Taraporevala submitted that goods were lying in the plaintiff's hands unsold. These goods fetched a reasonable price during four months in the year and if they were not sold now, very likely they would not bring a proper price. If they were allowed to remain unsold for eight months there was a likelihood of their decay. This part of the year was the proper season for the sale of such goods. He would therefore ask his Lordship for an order under order 39 R 6 of the Civil Procedure Code, for the appointment of a receiver and for the sale of goods by him by private sale. He asked for a private sale, because goods would not fetch a proper price if sold by public auction. Counsel read the affidavit of Narbheram Mehta a salesman in the plaintiff's employ. He submitted that the first defendant admitted that he was a partner in the firm; but the second and third defendants denied that they were partners in the said firm. The first defendant had also agreed to the sale of the goods, provided he was allowed to take some samples from the indents. Counsel suggested that Mr. Manzato, Vice-Consul for Italy in Bombay he appointed to carry on the sale of the goods, as the plaintiff had let for Italy.

Mr. Nicholson, for the third defendant denied that he was a partner in the said defendants' firm. His connection with the firm ceased prior to 20th Nov. 1914. His Lordship ordered that Mr. Manzato, Vice-Consul for Italy, constituted attorney for the plaintiff be appointed to sell the goods by public auction or by private sale with the consent of the first defendant and after notice to the other defendants. Costs were made costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Bicknell, Mervanji & Romer.

Solicitors for the third defendant: Mansukhlal, Jamsetji & Hiralal.

SUIT OVER FULFILMENT OF CONTRACT.

NISSIM ISSAC BEKHOR PLAINTIFF *v.* HAJI SULTANALI SHUSTERY & Co. DEFENDANTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit to recover from the defendants two sums of Rs. 6,878-4-11 and Rs. 19,251-15-3, with interest and costs.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

The defendants entered into two contracts with the plaintiff, one, for the purchase of 5 tons round copper bottoms C.I.F. July shipment at a certain price, and, secondly, 900 bags of crystal sugar C.I.F. July shipment at a certain price. The copper arrived in Bombay in September and the plaintiff presented the bills of landing, in respect thereof, to the defendants, but the defendants failed to pay the plaintiff Rs. 6,878-4-11, the price of the copper as they were bound to do under the contract. The sugar was shipped on board the S. S. Nicomedia at Hamburg on the 28th July, 1914. The shipping documents for the sugar were presented on arrival to the defendants, but the defendants failed to pay to the plaintiffs. Rs. 19,251-15-3, the price and other charges on the sugar.

The defendants disputed their liability to pay 10 per cent. Extra War Insurance paid by the plaintiff on the copper. As to the sugar they contended that the S. S. Nicomedia did not, according to Lloyd's Index, reach Hamburg till the 31st July and the sugar could not have been shipped on the 28th July as was shown by the bill of lading. They further contended that the S. S. Nicomedia was a German ship and owing to the declaration of war their contract with the plaintiff had become void.

Mr. Inverarity said that the various questions raised could only be decided in a long causes. He applied for a transfer to the long cause list.

Mr. Campbell contended that the contract was on C.I.F. terms. The defendants were bound to pay on presentation of documents. It did not matter where the ship was. If the defendants did not get their sugar they had a number of British Insurance Companies to look to. The plaintiff had performed his part of the contract.

His Lordship: What is the use of a bill of lading when it is not known where the ship is.

His Lordship transferred the suit to the List of Long Causes.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Judah & Solomon.

Solicitors for the defendants: Matubhai, Jamietram & Madon.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A MAMLATDAR.

QUESTION OF ABSOLUTE PRIVILEGE.

(Before Justices Davar, Heaton and Shah.)

ANANDRAO BALKRISHNA RANGNEKAR *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

The facts of this case have already appeared in this paper.

On July 10th 1913, the applicant in his petition to the Collector of Ratnagiri made the following statement for which he was found guilty of libel:—(1) the Kulkarni of Kochra attached the applicant's property because the Mamlatdar, of Venguria Rao Saheb Nimkar has causelessly decided to do damage to him by troubling him illegally; (2) the Mamlatdar made exception to the attachment simply maliciously and unjustly and with intent to harass and cause damage to him; (3) why the Mamlatdar abused his authority unreasonably troubling Rangnekar. Instead of grieving over this and wondering at it, it may be said that Rao Saheb Nimkar has doubtlessly acted as above in pursuance of his established wrongful method on the strength of his authority.

The accused was found guilty for these statements by Mr. Bijurkar, First Class Magistrate of Malwan and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

On appeal Mr. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, set aside the sentence of imprisonment but confirmed the fine imposed.

The accused stated that those statements were made by him honestly and with a view to obtain redress from the authorities to whom the Mamlatdar was subordinate.

This case was first argued before their Lordships Justices Heaton and Shah and their Lordships having regard to the important question of law involved in the case, thought fit that the matter should be reargued before a special bench.

Mr. Binning on behalf of the applicant, contended that his client went in appeal against the order of the Mamlatdar and he demonstrated to the Assistant Collector who held the inquiry, the reasons why the Mamlatdar had taken up such hostile attitude against him. The applicant had his wrongs to be redressed. He went to a tribunal superior to the Mamlatdar to get it redressed. He was protected under Exception 9 to Sec. 499, I. P. Code, under the plea of "good faith." The Collector's Court was a tribunal under the Land Revenue Code and as such the proceedings before it were "judicial." If the applicant was not protected by privilege, how could an aggrieved party dare to come up and lay his grievances in the face of Sec. 499, I. P. Code. There was no express malice.

The Government Pleader denied the extension of privilege to the accused in this case, as he had exceeded the limits and in doing so had committed the offence. His was no complaint, it was simply a petition and the Assistant Collector was merely discharging his administrative and revenue duties. He was not a court and much less a court of appeal.

Their Lordships reserved their judgment.

Mr. Binning with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the applicant accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

MAHOMEDAN LAW OF PARTITION.

QUESTION OF ADVERSE POSSESSION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

ABHRAMJI BHIKHABHAI AND TEN OTHERS *v.* ASMALJI AHMEDJI AND NINE OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. E. Modi, Joint First Class Sub-Judge of Surat.

This was a very heavy First Appeal and the case had been one of great difficulty. There were more than two thousand exhibits and it took nearly five years, in the lower Court to finish the case. In the High Court this case occupied the Court for the whole week.

This was a suit filed by the deceased plaintiff Bhikhabhai, as heir of his step-sister Khidi, to have her share in the property of one Asmal Hasam ascertained and divided and given into the plaintiff's possession. Asmalji Hasam died on the 2nd January, 1894, leaving a widow Hawaboo and four daughters and two sons by her; and two sons, including the plaintiff, by a former wife. The eldest son Abhramji could not agree with his father and had separated from him long before the latter's death. The three daughters were well settled in marriage and Asmalji Hasam had long before his death given them some properties, and therefore they had no right to the estate of Asmalji Hasam. Then Asmalji executed a deed of gift in 1873 in favour of the deceased Bhikha and his two brothers Fakir and Hasam and his wife Hawaboo and Khidi. Each of the donees took possession of the property given to that donee. There was a large amount of real and moveable property belonging to Asmalji Hasam besides that included in the deed of gift. This other property was divided between Bhikhabhai, Fakir and Hasam, the sons, and Hawaboo, the widow, and Khidi, the daughter of Asmalji Hasam. The estate which had then fallen into the possession and enjoyment of the donees Hasan and Hawaboo and Khidi was managed by them in union jointly: they were all living jointly: and therefore they began to manage the income of this estate of theirs, and this joint use continued down to Khidi's death between the survivors and the heirs of the deceased. At present the entire estate is in the possession and enjoyment of defendants 1 to 6.

The second third and the fourth respondents contended that the plaintiff's claim was time-barred, and could not be maintained without the plaintiff first obtaining a certificate of heirship. Khidi had never got any property and all the property was that of Asmalji Ahmedji. The other respondents supported the appellants in the present appeal.

The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit while observing: "There can be no doubt that Asmalji Ahmedji considered himself to be the owner and was managing the estate as owner thereof. The position comes to this. Asmalji was almost from 1856 in possession and treating and dealing with the property as his own. Asmal was of full age perhaps even in 1884. At the same time the widows Hawa, Khidi and Hansa were living with him, and were being maintained apparently out of his income from the two estates but they had had no voice in the management. The question is, was not Asmal's possession entirely adverse to the widows? The answer must be that it was adverse to the widows. The law is laid out in I. L. R. 11 Bom. 221-222."

Their Lordships after hearing counsel reserved their judgment.

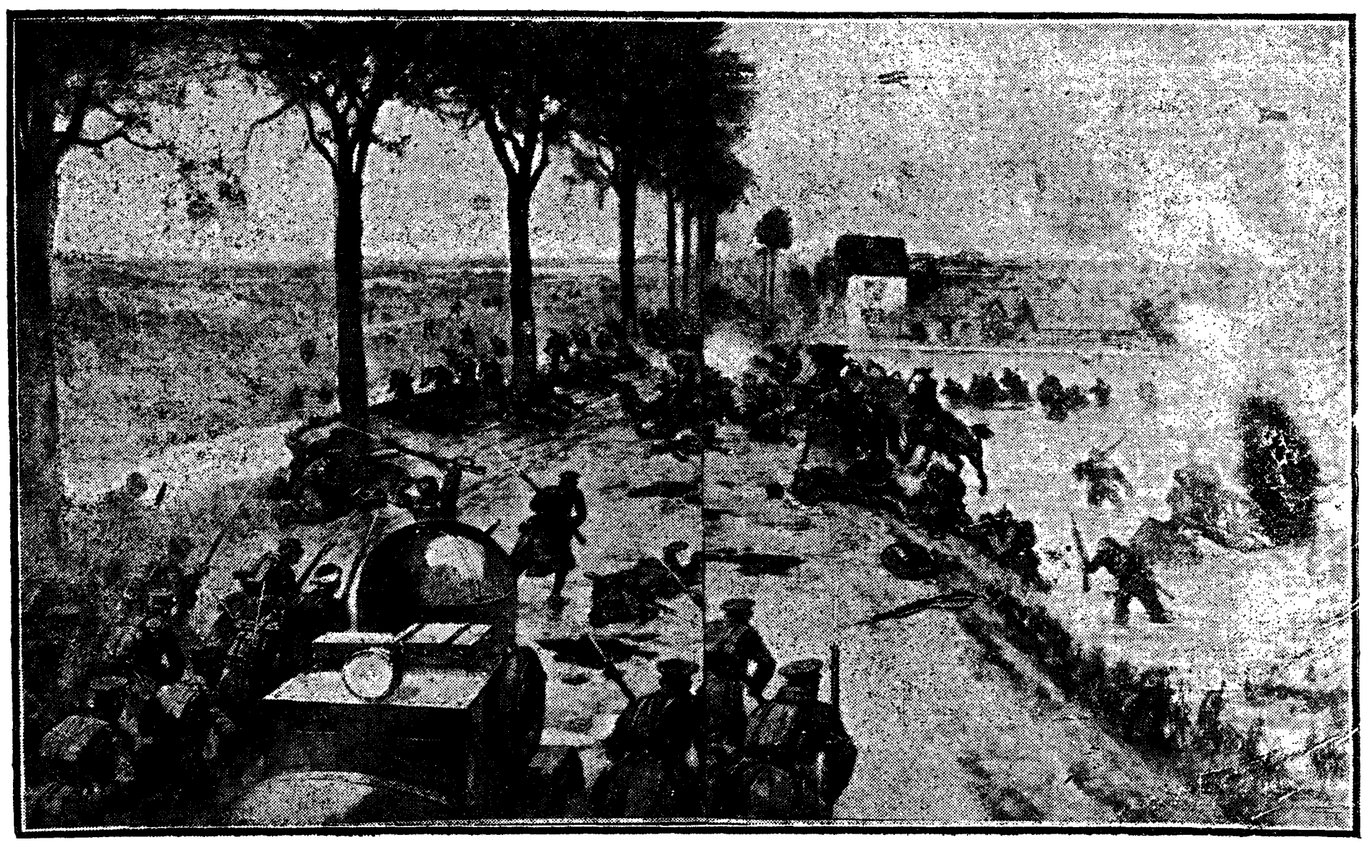
Mr. Mirza with Mr. Manmukhram K. Mehta, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the second, third and the fourth respondents.

Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared for the fifth, sixth, and ninth respondents.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the eighth respondent.

ROUTED GERMANS WITH GUNS ENGULFED IN SWAMPS.



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CAUGHT BY THE INUNDATIONS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF YSER DURING THE DESPERATE STRUGGLES ROUND YPRES.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 10TH OF DECEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.

1006-13—Amin & D Patel Shah & Co. a firm & anr. v. Felber Jaiker & Co., a firm and anr, Crawford B & Co.

For Consent Decree.

951-14—C. P. D. Cunha Yemnabai widow v. Bhimabai widow and anr. Payne & Co.

1278-14—Captain & V. Joshi Jethabhai Raghowji v. The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Mafg. Co., Ld. Amin and D.

For hearing on exceptions to special Comr's Report.

1282-12—Mirza M & M Mahomed Kassim Fatmabai widow Mulji & Th. and anr. Madh W & C.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

5-14—Smetham B and Co, Bai Kashi widow v Nanashanker Mahashanker and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

13-14—Purnanand Gopaldas Ghadially v Krishnabai widow and anr, Nanu H and Co.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowjee K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13 Shame A. Tyabji Sakinabai Widow v. Bai Kazbai Widow and ors Shroff D. and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amirbibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

397-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai widow v Bai Sonabai and anr, Pocha and Co, Part heard, 27-11-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

508-12—Captain and Vaidya, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderao and ors, Jehangir S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1200-14 Jain R. & D. Dalichand Dhulaji & Co. a firm v. Mistri Manilal Nanji Hiralal & Co.

1272-14—Payne & Co. Ghella Assaria v. Sha Virji Shivji. Motichand & D.

Long Causes.

689-14—Shroff D and D, The Rising Star and Electric Cinematograph Co a firm v Messrs. Parbhudas and Hirachand and Co. a firm Khambatta and Co. For postponement.

102-13—Malvi H M & R Tribhowandas Narotamdas v. Abdulhally Hakimji Paghdiwalla & ors Vachha & Co.

545-14—Bicknell N R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Indermal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla.

1070-13—Nadirshaw & D Narsey Dharamsey v. Navivahu widow & anr Madh K & Ch Jehangir & Co.

209-14—Jehangir G & B Ladkabai widow v. Navivahu widow anr Madh K & Ch Nadirshaw & D.

360-13 Pestonji R. K. & Co., Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria Pestonji M. B. Chothia R. K. & Co.

631-14 Sin. B. & Co., Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Ranchord and anr. Madl. K &C.

395-14—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Thakar Haridas Bhugwandas and anr, Payne and Co.

804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

571-10—In person. Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldeo Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.

663-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

Sect. 191-7811/14 Amin & Co. Senmul Nowla & ors. v. Vithaldas Govindji Jansali Matu. J. & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suits for disposal in Chambers.

640-13—Khunderao L & M Teckchand Bhagaji & Co. a firm v. Laxman Pandurang Mistry.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

616-14—Jehangir M and S. Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Unwalla P & P, D J Mantri.

Commercial Cause.

1179-14—Edg G. W & Co. The Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Work Ld., and ors. v. Messrs. Dharamsey Mauji a firm.

LONG CAUSES.

637-14—Dastur and Co. Jamnabai widow v. Arjun Khimji and anr Tyabjee D & Co.

554-14—Amin and D Allimahomed Jaffer v. Abdulla Jaffer Edgelow G W & Co.

O. S. 1006-14—Daphtary F & D Vasonji Damodar Bengali v. Dwarkadas Shamji and ors. Kanga and S. Madhowji K & Ch. Bhaishankar K & G. Payne & Co., Crawford B & Co., Chitnis M and K. Partly heard on 21-11-14.

566-14—In person Fakir Mahomed Peer Mahomed v. Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and ors. Matu J & M. Jam R & D.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan and ors. Captain and V Mirza M & M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co. the same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain and V.

820-14—Soonderdas & Co. Ratansi Premji and anr v. Harsi Hemraj Kanga & S.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayen Lalchand Sapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors., Captain and V. Part heard.

702-14—Nadirshaw and D, Sadashiv Narayen Patenkar v Ramchandra Balwant Chawan, Sabnis and G.

558-03—Jehangir S M Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla & ors Nanu H & Co.

219-14—Captain & V Lady Janbai widow v. Nanalal Parbhuram Mulji & Tha.

1034-14 Nanu H. & Co., Dinbai widow v. Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff Vachha & Co.

757-14 Puruanand & Co Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C.

758-14 Puruanand & Co. Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C. M. B. Chothia.

399-11 Ard. H. D. & Co. Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabuck Navajbai widow & anr. P. St. R. K. & Co., Little & Co.

313-14—Edg G. W. & Co. Messrs. Garleck & Co. a firm v. Messrs. Sha Wallace & Co. a firm Little & Co.

521-14—Mulla & Mulla Shivji Cooverjee & Co. a firm v. Bhanji Jadavji Madh. K & C.

FOURTH WAR NUMBER OF "THE INDIAN REVIEW."

The November Number of *The Indian Review* (the Fourth War number published by Messrs. G. A. Natesan Co., Madras) contains 104 pages of solid reading matter interspersed with 44 portraits, illustrations, cartoons and maps. It opens with a striking contribution on "Some Forces and Factors in War," by Dr. Fitzgerald Lee, M.A. F.R.C.S., Major R. Bryson, F.S.C.S.E., I.M.S., follows with an interesting account of "Field and Base Hospitals." "Turkey and the War," by Prof. E. W. Green, of the Madras Presidency College, is followed by appropriate sketches with portraits of the respective "Ministers of the Powers," among whom are Mr. Asquith Sir Edward Grey, Von Bethmann Hollweg, Herr Von Jago, Count Leopold Berchtold; H. E. Nicolas Pachitch; M. Sazonoff; Count Okuma and Rene Viviani Prof. K. B. Ramanadhan, M.A., writes an article entitled "Superman and Machtpolitik." An accomplished writer Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, gives an account of the gigantic 'Industrial Development of Germany." Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A., follows with an article on "The War and Indian Trade," Prof. E. M. Macphail writes on "The Grand Duchy of Luxumberg". Other articles of interest include "War and Literature," by Principal J. C. Rollo, M.A.; "Prize Courts and Prize Law," by Mr. K. Subba Reddi, Bar-at-Law; "Civilization and War" by Mr. Arthur Macdonald, "The late Earl Roberts; "Turkey and Indian Mussulman," by Mr. Yakub Hasan; "Ode to the Indian Army," by Mr. M. Krishnamacharya, B.A., B.L. and "Burma: The Land of Softness and Peace," by Mr. A. Loton Ridger, F.R.G.S. Under the general heading 'Some Contending Rulers" appear short biographical sketches of Francis Joseph of Austria; M. Poincare, the French President, King Peter of Servia and the Mikado of Japan, all accompanied with portraits. "The Army and Navy Chiefs of the Powers" include sketches of Lord Kitchener, and Sir John French; General Von Moltke Grand Duke Nicolas of Russia; General Von Neerzendorf and General Putnik Mr. Winston Churchill and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Admiral Boue-De Lapevrere, Admiral Dewa and Admiral Von Tirpitz. On the whole the present number has a wealth of literary matter at once varied and interesting. Price annas eight, G. A. NATESAN & CO. Madras.

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GENERAL JOFFRE.

A PEN-PICTURE BY ONE OF HIS OWN COUNTRYMEN.

M. Frederic L. Hnidekoper writes to "The Times" as follows:—

Your interesting article the other day on General Joffre, the man who is doing so much, but about whom so little is known, might perhaps be supplemented by the following information:—

Short, not over 5ft. 9in., powerful in physique, a bull-neck crowned by a massive head, a strong jaw, heavy white moustache, nose medium in length but thick and with wide nostrils, keen eyes peering out beneath bushy white eyebrows, topped by a broad forehead. A presence that is undeniably dominant and even in his subdued moments one cannot fail to be impressed by his tremendous physical energy and mental force. A Southerner by birth—from the Midi—and a Gascon, a hotspur might be expected, but, although French in gesture and in vivacity of speech, his character is strangely contradictory in that the seriousness and coldness of the intellect are, by all odds, the most dominant traits. Far from rejecting advice from others, he is an attentive listener, but the keenness of his mind is manifest by the directness with which he goes to the very essence of any questions. With him decision is instantaneous, and decision and action simultaneous. No one fears less to assume responsibility, however great, than he. Once his mind has been definitely made up, his will is adamant and, in default of new light or information, to change his resolution, once taken, is impossible.

Silent, almost taciturn, his words are in keeping with the directness and simplicity of his character. Neat in dress, but not "smart," indeed rather unsoldierly in bearing, and extremely modest, in which respects he recalls General Grant. For him no lasting results can be achieved without the utmost care and solidity from the very foundations to the crowning pinnacle. No German could be more thorough. Joined with an extraordinary capacity for detail are a breadth of view rare in the extreme and limitless patience. His methods resemble those of the head of a great business rather than a general, yet few commanders have ever possessed a more profound knowledge of war and of everything pertaining to its conduct. His strength is that of a man who by sheer force of character and intellect has mastered himself and mastered his task. Whatever he achieves he will have richly deserved. As Chateaubriand said, "It is the mind alone which trumphs over time," and unless all signs fail, time will prove him a strategist and a general fit to rank with many of the commanders who have been entitled great by the verdict of history.

THE ORIGIN OF "BOCHES."

The mysterious word "boches," applied contemptuously by French and Belgians to Germans, seems to be of unknown origin even to experts in French slang, says the "Manchester Guardian." According to a French slang dictionary the definition of the word is "bad, ugly German." Then there is a phrase "tete de boche," which means a stubborn or narrow-minded person. But the derivation of "boche" is a mystery. In Parisian slang there are several contemptuous words or forms of words ending in "oche." To French ears it has a disdainful sound. As a French writer puts it, the very look of the word "boche" has something of contempt in it, and it is much more satisfying to say "wretched boches" than "wretched Germans." One form of the word is "alboches," and a theory has been offered that it originally meant "albino," but there seems to be no support for this. Among all races fairness is regarded as a beauty, not as a defect.

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THE BARBARISM OF BERLIN.

THE APPETITE OF TYRANNY.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton contributes the following article to the "Daily Mail." Mr. Chesterton's other two articles appeared in "The Chronicle" on Thursday November 26, and Friday, December 4.

The German Emperor has reproached this country with allying itself with "barbaric and semi-oriental power." We have already considered in what sense we use the word "barbaric"; it is in the sense of one who is hostile to civilisation, not one who is insufficient in it. But when we pass from the idea of the barbaric to the idea of the Oriental the case is even more curious. There is nothing particularly Tartar in Russian affairs, except the fact that Russia expelled the Tartars. The Eastern invader occupied and crushed the country for many years; but that is equally true of Greece, of Spain, and even of Austria. If Russia has suffered from the East she has suffered in order to resist it; and it is rather hard that the very miracle of her escape should make a mystery about her origin. Jonah may or may not have been three days inside a fish; but that does not make him a merman. And in all the other cases of European nations who escaped the monstrous captivity we do admit the purity and continuity of the European type.

We consider the old Eastern rule as a wound, but not as a stain. Copper-coloured men out of Africa overruled for centuries the religion and patriotism of Spaniards. Yet I have never heard that "Don Quixote" was an African fable on the lines of "Uncle Remus." I have never heard that the heavy black in the pictures of Velazquez was due to a negro ancestry. In the case of Spain, which is close to us, we can recognise the resurrection of a Christian and cultured nation after its age of bondage. Russia is rather remote. Yet the land of Turgenev is not a wilderness of fakirs; and even the fanatical Russian is as proud of being different from the Mongol as the fanatical Spaniard was proud of being different from the Moor.

The town of Reading, as it exists, offers few opportunities for piracy on the high seas, yet it was the camp of the pirates in Alfred's day. I should think it hard to call the people of Berkshire half-Danish merely because they drove out the Danes. In short, some temporary submergence under the savage flood was the fate of many of the most civilised States of Christendom; and it is quite ridiculous to argue that Russia, which wrestled hardest, must have recovered least.

THE EASTERN ENAMEL.

Everywhere doubtless the East spread a sort of enamel over the conquered countries but everwhere the enamel cracked. Actual history, in fact, is exactly opposite to the cheap proverb invented against the Muscovite. It is not true to say "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar." In the darkest hour of the barbaric dominion it was truer to say "Scratch a Tartar and you find a Russian."

Suppose, for the sake for argument, that there were a powerful prince in Europe who had gone ostentatiously out of his way to pay reverence to the remains of the Tartar, Mongol, and Moslem left as an outpost in Europe. Suppose there were a Christian Emperor who could not even go to the tomb of the Crucified without pausing to congratulate the last and living crucifer. If there were an Emperor who gave guns and guides and maps and drill instructors to defend the remains of the Mongol in Christendom, what should we say to him? I think at least we might ask him what he meant by his impudence when he talked about supporting a semi-Oriental Power. That we support a semi-Oriental Power we deny. That he has supported an entirely Oriental Power cannot be denied; no, not even by the man who did it.

But here is to be noted the essential difference between Russia and Prussia, especially by those who use the ordinary liberal arguments against the latter. Russia has a policy, which she pursues, if you will, through evil and good; but at least so as to produce good as well as evil.

Let it be granted that the policy has made her oppressive to the Finns, the Poles—though the Russian Poles feel far less oppressed than do the Prussian Poles. But it is a mere historic fact that if Russia has been a despot to some small nations, she has been a deliverer to others. She did, so far as in her lay, emancipate the Serbians or the Montenegrins. But whom did Prussia ever emancipate—even by accident? It is indeed somewhat extraordinary that in the perpetual permutations of international politics the Hohenzollerns have never gone astray into the path of enlightenment. They have been in alliance with almost everybody off and one: with France, with England, with Austria, with Russia. Can anyone candidly say that they have left on any one of these people the faintest impress of progress or liberation? Prussia was the enemy of the French Monarchy; but a worse enemy of the French Revolution. Prussia had been an enemy of the Czar; but she was a worse enemy of the Duma. Prussia totally disregarded Austrian rights; but she is today quite ready to inflict Austrian wrongs.

A STRONG DIFFERENCE.

This is the strong particular difference between the one Empire and the other. Russia is pursuing certain intelligible and sincere ends which to her at least are ideals; and for which, therefore, she will make sacrifices and will protect the weak. But the North German soldier is a sort of abstract tyrant; everywhere and always on the side of materialistic tyranny. Wherever scorn and prosperous oppression are, there is the Prussian; unconsciously consistent, instinctively restrictive, innocently evil; "following darkness like a dream."

Suppose we hear of a person (gifted with some longevity) who had helped Alva to persecute Dutch Protestants, then helped Cromwell to persecute Irish Catholics, and then helped Claverhouse to persecute Scotch Puritans, we should find it rather easier to call him a persecutor than to call him a Protestant or a Catholic. Curiously enough this is actually the position in which the Prussian stands in Europe. No arguments can alter the fact that in three converging and conclusive cases he has been on the side of three distinct rulers of different religions who had nothing whatever in common except that they were ruling oppressively.

In these three Governments, taken separately, one can see something excusable or at least human. When the Kaiser encouraged the Russian rulers to crush the Revolution the Rusian rulers undoubtedly believed they were wrestling with an inferno of atheism and anarchy. A Socialist of the ordinary English kind cried out upon me when I spoke of Stolypin, and said he was chiefly known by the halter called "Stolypin's necktie." As a fact there were many other things interesting about Stolypin besides his necktie; his policy of peasant proprietorship; his extraordinary personal courage; and certainly none more interesting than that movement in his death agony when he made the sign of the Cross towards the Czar, as the crown and captain of his Christianity, But the Kaiser does not regard the Czar as the captain of Christianity. Far from it. What he supported in Stolypin was the necktie, and nothing but the necktie, the gallows and not the Cross.

The Russian ruler did believe that the Orthodox Church was orthodox. The Austrian Archduke did really desire to make the Catholic Church catholic. He did really believe that he was being Pro-Catholic in being Pro-Austrian. But the Kaiser cannot be Pro-Catholic, and therefore cannot have been really Pro-Austrian. He was simply and solely Anti-Serbian. Nay, even in the cruel and sterile strength of Turkey anyone with imagination can see something of the tragedy and therefore of the tenderness of true belief. The worst that can be said of the Moslems is, as the poet put it, they offered to man the choice of the Koran or the sword. The best that can be said for the German is that he does not care about the Koran, but is satisfied if he can have the sword. And for me, I confess, even the sins of these three other striving Empires take on, in comparison, something that is sorrowful and dignified and I feel they do not deserve that the little Lutheran lounger should patronise all that is evil in them while ignoring all that is good. He is not Catholic; he is not Orthodox; he is not Mahommedan. He is merely an old gentleman who wishes to share the crime, though he cannot share the creed. He desires to be a persecutor by the pang without the palm. So strongly do all the instincts of the Prussian drive against liberty that he would rather oppress other people's subjects than think of anybody going without the benefits of oppression. He is a sort of disinterested despot. He is as disinterested as the devil, who is ready to do anyone's dirty work.

And when men shall speak to us of the hoary iniquities of Russia, and of how antiquated is the Russian system, we shall answer, "Yes: that is the superiority of Russia." Their institutions are part of their history, whether as relics or fossils. Their abuses have really been uses: that is to say, they have been used up. If they have old engines of terror or torment they may fall to pieces from mere rust, like an old coat of armour. But in the case of the Prussian tyranny, if it be tyranny at all, it is the whole point of its claim that it is not antiquated, but just going to begin, like the showman.

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Prussia has a whole thriving factory of thumbscrews; a whole, humming workshop of wheels and racks of the newest and neatest pattern, with which to win back Europe to the Reaction . . . *infandum renovare dolorem.* And if we wish to test the truth of this it can be done by the same method which showed us that Russia, if her race or religion could sometimes make her an invader and an oppressor, could also be made an emancipator and a knight errant. In the same way, if the Russian institutions are old-fashioned, they honestly exhibit the good as well as the bad that can be found in old-fashioned things. But the Prussian has no accidential merits: none of those lucky survivals, none of those late repentances, which make the patchwork glory of Russia. Here all is sharpened to a point and pointed to a purpose; and that purpose, if words and acts have any meaning at all, is the destruction of liberty throughout the world.

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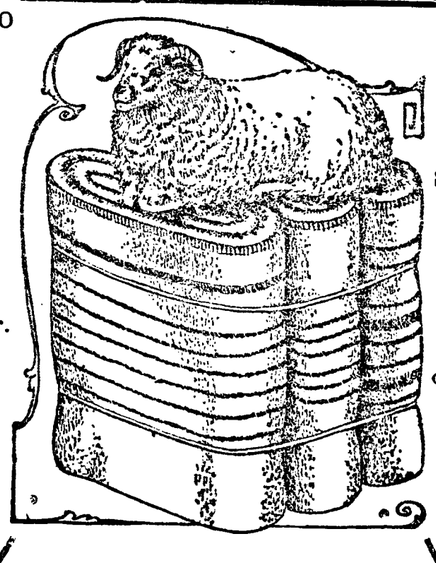

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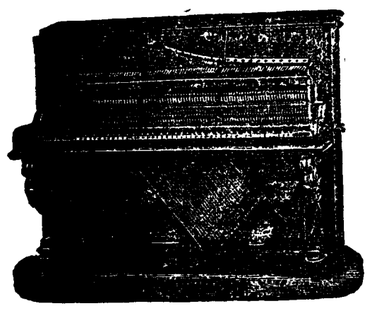

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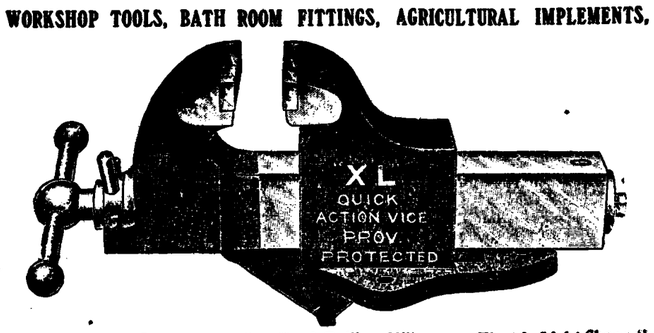

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